

THE GREATEST KENTUCKIAN

Whose Birthday We Celebrated Yesterday.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The sixteenth president of the United States was born in Larue county, Ky., in 1809 and was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth at Washington April 14, 1865, shortly after beginning his second term as president. He practiced law for many years at Springfield, Ill., and served one term in congress. He was the first successful candidate of the new Republican party. Lincoln's great work was the preservation of the Union by defeating the Confederacy in a four years' war, an incident of which was his proclamation of emancipation for all slaves and the final settlement of the slavery problem by elimination.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

New Portuguese King In Danger—C. W. Morse Flies to Europe—Possibility of War between Russia and Turkey.

That the new King of Portugal has shown that he will not try to carry out his father's policies there are signs that he will not have a quiet reign and that the trouble stirred up by the dishonest "Republicans" cannot be stopped by them. The Premier, Franco, who fled the country, is watched by spies and may be assassinated. A good many politicians believe that the end of the monarchy is near.

The Countess of Yarmouth, Harry Thaw's sister, has got a nullification of her marriage to her titled husband, and loses her title. The rich dowry she gave him he will keep.

Another of the men who helped start the panic has failed. He is Chas. W. Morris, who a few months ago was one of the most powerful financiers in New York, controlling a dozen steamship lines, a few railroads and some other odds and ends, worth altogether perhaps \$150,000,000. Now he is in Europe to get away from his creditors, and the law. The unwise speculation in some of the banks he was in helped start the panic.

There is danger again that there may be a war between Russia and Turkey in the Far East. This does not mean that a war is likely. Russia has for two hundred years been driving the Turks southward, and there is always trouble along the border. Every little while something happens to make it possible that there will be war, but there has been none for half a century. The European nations that are so afraid of each other are afraid that Russia would become too powerful if she drove the Turks out, and so have prevented her from doing anything for a long while. They will probably do the same again, even if Russia really wanted to fight, which is doubtful, as she is still weak from her war with Japan.

The U. S. Senate has passed a bill to advance Gen. O. O. Howard to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list. He is the only one of the Federal Army commanders in the Civil War who is still living.

Raisuli, the Moroccan bandit, has released McLenn, the general he kidnapped seven months ago, and has received a ransom of \$100,000.

The town of Cahokia, in Illinois, which is the oldest town in the state (Continued on Sixth Page.)

SON KILLS HARGIS

Judge Shot in His Own Store With His Own Weapon—Mother Will Help Bunch—Redwine His Lawyer.

The killing of Judge Hargis in his own store by his own son last Thursday is one of the most impressive tragedies that the mountaineers have ever known. He was a man with bitter enemies and so afraid of killing by them that for months at a time he hardly dared go out of his store and yet it was some of those that shot him, but the son for whom he had done so much and suffered so much. There's no need to tell the lesson to be drawn from this, but it is worth while to notice that expert doctors say that it was only natural that some such thing should happen. The boy had been brought up in an atmosphere where killing was talked of frequently, his character had been destroyed by whiskey and when he became angry, killing was the first thing he thought of. These doctors say that in this way the father prepared the way for his own death.

Judge Hargis, who has escaped punishment for the murders with which he is charged, was killed because he scolded his only son for drunkenness. Beech Hargis, who was carrying his father's own revolver, threw his coat over his head and shot him five times with that weapon. Judge Hargis said nothing except to cry for help and mercy. He died in a few minutes. Beech was taken to the jail a raving maniac. His preliminary trial was held Monday. His mother will help him and will use his father's money to try to get him off.

Beech Hargis is 22 years old and has, it is said, hardly been sober for three years. He has been in the habit of getting drunk and shooting up the town. He has been almost always in trouble and his father has spent large sums to get him out of it. He was entirely dependent on his father for his living.

Beech Hargis was held for the Grand Jury without bail. Judge Redwine, his father's friend, appeared as his counsel, and waived examination.

There is a strong sentiment in Jackson that this ought to end the shootings there, that it should be a lesson to the violent men as to what may come to them, and that all citizens should stand together to stop such things as have disgraced the county for the past years. Is there no lesson in it for the rest of us?

Advertising costs money. So will the extra clerks you will have to hire when the business begins to come in. You can stand both expenses.

MAKE THE TIME YOU WANT.

Most of the men and women who never do anything worth while on this earth say that it is because they can not find the time. They manage to run around all the while, and like the hen with one chicken, spend as much time over one little thing as over a whole family.

They are making a very bad mistake, for time is not found, it is made. The hours that go by on the clock are simply what you can make it out of—you can take the hours and of them make the time you want, put them to some good account. We make all the time we really use, and we make it by using it. When we rest we simply stop making time, we shut off the call of the duties and needs which we ordinarily use in the time mills to make time out of.

The mere passing of years does not count for anything in life. Many nations are just where they were 200 years ago—some have moved hundreds of years in the last fifty. Some old men are merely children so far as things they ought to show for the passage of time are concerned—some young men are old because they have made the time and used it. It is the making and using of time that counts.

There is plenty of the stuff that time is made of, if we will only use it, but we must learn how to change it into time well used. This is not always done by making a great fuss, and running around and hollering because we have so much to do. Often that is just as much wasting time as sitting still with folded hands. Some of the most useless people are the noisiest, some of the quietest are the best users of time.

In order to make time well everybody must have something that they are trying to make with the time, some design that they are trying to work out, as a woman has at her loom. If we do not, the threads will get tangled. Many people, who never start their looms have a lot of good designs in mind, but they are too slow to decide which pleases them most. Others start, then get tired and try another, so they never get anything done. Another lot let things go as they may and "take what comes." Nothing comes, for everything must be made. That is the law of life. Nature sees to it that no one gets any moral, intellectual or spiritual wealth by sitting still and waiting for things to pour into their laps. Wealth from all these things comes only from time well used, and you must do it yourself. If you want time for these great and good things, do not wait for it, it will never come, make the time, and make it by selecting a design, then put all your thought and effort and devotion on it. That is the way beautiful things and beautiful lives are made.

—Condensed from The Outlook.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Lottery Indictments Found—Forecast Bureau for Mountains—Husband Kills Wife—Steamer at Oneida.

The Federal Grand Jury which was meeting in Richmond when we went to press last week, returned indictments against eleven persons on a charge of running a lottery and using the mails to carry out their conspiracy. Four of the men live in Covington, one in Indianapolis, one in New York and the others in Cincinnati. Some of them have already told the U. S. Marshall that they will appear for trial.

One of the largest iron plants in Kentucky, the Licking Rolling Mills in Covington was almost destroyed by fire, the loss being about \$200,000.

Congressman Edwards has done another favor for his district and thru his agency the mountains of Kentucky will soon have a weather forecast bureau, so that they will not have to depend on the forecasts from Louisville, which often come very late.

The possibility of running boats on the Kentucky River to the head of the South Fork was shown last week when a forty foot steam boat made the trip from Oneida to Beattyville, 55 miles, in five hours. It is planned soon to have a regular boat service between Beattyville and Oneida, and much freight which is now hauled will probably be carried up that way.

There are pleasing signs every where that the sentiment of the state favors the amendment to the Constitution which would permit state aid in the building of good roads. Every mountain man ought to see to it that his friends in the legislature work for the amendment, and then help pile up a big majority for it when it is put to popular vote, for there is not one thing which will do more for the mountains.

A bill has been passed in the House of Representatives at Washington providing for a session of the Federal Court at Jackson Breathitt County.

Elvin Newby, a prosperous farm-

er of Valley View, shot and killed his wife Sunday because she had been sitting up all night with their sick child and had not got breakfast ready for him. He then killed himself. The baby nearly froze to death in the house with the bodies of its parents before the neighbors got there.

Nine men were killed and one fatally injured Monday by an explosion in the mine of the Moody Coal Co. at Carrollton, Muhlenberg County.

The tobacco troubles go on, with about the same amount of disorder, which is all the time adding to the state's disgrace. There have been many outrages, including the whipping of a woman, in the last week, and another indictment has been found against the American Tobacco Company in Fayette County, but nothing unusual has happened.

Judge Robt. Riddell, Circuit Judge of the Twenty-third district, which includes Breathitt County, died at his home at Irvine, Estill County, from injuries received from an accidental fall on the porch at his home about four weeks ago.

DEMOCRATIC CLAIMS FALSE

They Really Left Balance of About \$100,000 in State Treasury Instead of 1,500,000 as They Said.

State Auditor James has completed a statement showing the gross receipts and disbursements of the Commonwealth for the year ending January 31, in response to a request of the Senate. The statement shows a startling condition of the state finances as left by the Democrats and the Auditor declares that there will be a big deficit to face before the next fiscal year is ended.

It develops that \$1,073,645.75 has been paid out of the State Treasury in January which was due and should have been paid on or before January 1. Of this amount \$587,290.25 was for school claims contracted by the Commonwealth before January 1, and should rightfully have been paid at that time.

There is still due the A. & M. college for December teachers' salaries \$19,614.15. The total balance still due (Continued on Sixth Page.)

REVIVAL ENDS

Mr. Lyon Finishes Great Work—About 290 Converts—Revivalist Refuses Pay—Crowd Sees Him Off.

One of the most successful revivals ever held in this part of the country closed in Berea Sunday night. The Rev. Milford H. Lyon, who conducted it, showed himself thru-out an eloquent and persuasive speaker, and great good was accomplished and blessing brought to hundreds thru his teachings.

Only a part of the good he did was in the converting of sinners. It is always difficult to say just how many of these there have been, but in this case an index is furnished by cards which were signed. These cards were pledged to serve Christ first and all the time, and were signed only by those who had come forward and made a public declaration, except in one or two instances. There were 293 of these. Of them, 63 were signed on Sunday night, at the powerful final meeting. As is almost always the case there were several in the audience that night who were hesitating on the brink, and who will probably be saved in the work which will follow.

A large share of the credit for the work must be given to the workers of Berea, and Mr. Lyon complimented them highly in his last address. They had been well prepared by Dr. Thomson, were ready for careful and earnest work, and did much to help reap the harvest. They, too, as well as the converts, received a great blessing from the meetings.

Mr. Lyon refused to accept any payment for his services, except his expenses. These were paid by the College and the Union Church. Many of the people here, however, wish to give some sort of a love offering, and so have decided to send to Mrs. Lyon one of the fine hardwood tables made by the boys in the Wood Work Department of the College, and one of the best hand woven bed covers obtainable. The total cost will be about \$40 and as it is wished that all who benefited from the meetings shall have a share in the gift, the amount of each contribution has been limited to 25 cents. Contributions left with Dr. Thomson, Mr. Osborne or at The Citizen office will be turned over to the fund.

Mr. Lyon started north on the noon train Monday, and there was a large crowd at the station to see him off, a tribute of the friends he won here. He was prevailed on to make a farewell speech, and, with the windows open so that the crowd outside could hear, he gave a final message to the hundreds within reach of his voice.

The work with the converts is not over. Meetings will be held every Wednesday night for some time to give instructions in the Christian life, and all new Christians are urged to come. Those who attend are enrolled in "The King's Regiment." This is not a new religious organization, and is merely to give the body of new Christians a sense of unity, and help them to get together in their work. Next Wednesday night the Regiment will be entertained at the vesper hour by the ladies of the Union Church in the Parish House. No attempt will be made to induce those who attend to join any one church—it is just to give them a good time together.

Those of the converts, however, who do wish to unite with the Union Church should go there at 6:30 p. m. Thursday, or call on Dr. Thomson. Teachers or Christian workers are invited to go with them, if they wish. A number have already been taken into the Baptist Church. The Rev. Mr. Powell, who came down from Louisville Saturday, stayed over to Monday to receive members that night.

SENTENCE SERMONS

The strength of a man's will is likely to be opposite in proportion to that of his breath.

Many a man is a hero in battle because he has not shirked the dull drill in days of peace.

It's no use praying for a clean city unless you are willing to do part of the housekeeping.

The more a man uses the top of his head the more careful he will be as to the use of the front of it.

The strong mind will not have a sore head.

TEN YEARS FOR SETTLE

Lawyer Convicted of Crime with Young Girl—Bail Refused Pending Appeal.

One of the best victories in the campaign for decency in this town came last Monday in the conviction in Richmond of George Settle for crime with a girl under the age of consent. He was sentenced to ten years in the pen, and tho he has appealed the case, he was not admitted to bail. This conviction, if sustained, as there seems no doubt it will be, will carry with it his disbarment as a lawyer.

The girl that Settle wronged was Drusilla Moberly. She testified that he made a violent attack on her, but as there were no witnesses to this he was indicted and convicted only on the lesser charge. The circumstances of the case were peculiarly atrocious and the strong sentiment here against the criminal was greatly heightened by it.

AFTER DELEGATES

Fight for Nomination at Critical Stage—Taft Carries Oblo—Fight Against Him in Kentucky.

The critical time in the fight for the Republican presidential nomination has come, and the struggle for votes is on. Indiana got in first with a delegation for Fairbanks, but Ohio, which held its primaries Tuesday, showed such a majority for Taft as to prove that he is really the people's choice. The exact vote from Ohio will not be known for some time as the Foraker men are making court contests, but so far as can be seen it looks like a clean sweep for Taft, and finishes Foraker.

The manager of Mr. Taft's campaign is to be Arthur L. Vorys, and he will be assisted by Frank Hitchcock, who will resign as Assistant Postmaster General.

A great fight is being made in this state to beat Taft. Mr. Fairbanks is the man being used by the President's enemies, just as Knox is being used in Pennsylvania and other men are being used in other states. The money that is being spent for these men all comes from the same place, and they are all out for just one thing—to beat Roosevelt, and Taft, because he is Roosevelt's friend. Every one knows why the rich men hate Roosevelt and Taft—because they have done so much for the poor man and have helped the people, and now these men are hard at work. They are using every thing they can to beat them, and do not hesitate at any kind of lies that they think will help, and are twisting the best things the men have done to make them look bad.

There is no chance for Fairbanks. That was settled some time ago, and he has been losing ground ever since. There are a dozen men ahead of him, and most good politicians say that he could not win if he were nominated. The party is not going to take any such chance as that. But there is a chance that if delegates are sent up for Fairbanks, they can be "fixed" for some one else when the time comes. Every delegate ought to be instructed for Taft, first last and all the time.

The Wall street men are beginning to see how strong Taft is, and are doing the worst thing they can for him—supporting him. They now hope this will fool the people, and lose him friends.

The great debate on banking has begun in the Senate with the statement Monday of Senator Aldrich as to the purpose of his bill. The Democrats have introduced one much like his, and his will probably pass. But there are a lot of speeches that the members of Congress want to make on the subject, and so it will be a long time before it gets thru.

The Republican leaders have agreed on a plan of tariff revision. No action will be taken at this Congress on the subject, but a special session will be called soon after the next president is inaugurated. If the Democrats should win next fall, tho, Congress will go to work at once, as the leaders feel that the result of the last Democratic tinkering with the tariff was so bad for the country that they do not want to risk its happening again.

The CASTLE OF LIES

BY ARTHUR HENRY VESEY
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CHAPTER XXIX.

I Open the Safe.

"It is true," she murmured. "It is true, and too horrible."
"Do not believe it," I said obstinately. "It is impossible."

"Can one deny a fact? Am I a child to be soothed with smooth words? I have seen; I must believe, though God knows the truth makes me wish a hundred times that I lay beside my poor disgraced brother."

It is always painful to see one whom we respect the prey of an emotion uncontrolled. It was doubly painful for me to see this strong woman, whose dominant quality was courage and calm, writhe under the blow that deprived her for the moment of all power to think coherently. I dared not tell her my belief that I held the combination of the safe, and that before many minutes were passed I might have the papers in my possession.

The woman who tortured us both stood at the threshold of the little room Helena had just left, a malevolent figure in her hour of triumph. As I looked toward her, tempted to expel her brutally from that room, and if my surmise was false, to force from her, even by violence, if necessary, the combination of the safe, she withdrew hastily, leaving Helena and myself alone. It was then that I feared the worst. She had appealed to Helena. She was confident of her success.

Still I held Helena's hands tightly in mine. I wished to give back to her her pulse, her calm courage.

"Mr. Haddon," she whispered presently, "do you think—is it possible—to do this thing?"

"It is possible; but it would be the act of a madman and a liar," I said gently.

"You say it is possible." She withdrew her hands almost roughly. Her voice was monotonous and harsh. "Then you will save us, mother and myself, from this deep disgrace."

"There is no service that I would not do for you, Miss Brett, that would bring you peace and happiness."

"Peace! Happiness!" she interrupted with fierce remonstrance. "I do not look for peace or happiness. Honor itself—and the motto of the Bretts is 'Honor, My Sword'—can no longer be our proud boast. But if silence can be purchased it must be. I dare not let my brother's name be held in reproach. I dare not, I cannot, for his mother's sake, let it be known that he has been false to England."

"We may yet save him!"

"Yes," she broke in with a strange exultancy that was even more dreadful to me than her despair, "and it is you whom I have despised that is to save us. A life for a life—those were the words I said to you at Lucerne. Now it is to be dishonor for dishonor. I am asking you a terrible sacrifice. I am dragging you with me to the depths. But there is no other to help us. Say that you will."

"Your grief robs you of your reason," I said gently. "Escape is not to be found in that way. It is the last hope of a desperate and unscrupulous adventurer, who has himself little hope of success. It is his last card, and she will lose nothing by playing it. But we, you and I, we risk everything."

"Ah, you refuse! You are afraid of the risks. I might have known you would be afraid. That woman said that it was hopeless to ask a service so heroic from one who was a proven— Oh, forgive me, I did not mean to say that."

"Miss Brett, I think there is no disgrace I would not gladly endure to help you. I am sure to rescue your brother's honor if it were possible. If I could do so now, though I sacrificed myself, I tell you I would. More than that, though every instinct tells me that I should fall, I will do what you ask even now—"

"Heaven bless you!" she cried brokenly.

"But first of all I want you to realize clearly just what you are asking. I want you to be quite sure that you are not adding dishonor to dishonor in asking me to do this thing. No; it is not that I am afraid. I have not that kind of fear. But I think that neither of us should be so cowardly as to yield to this woman's demands. In the ordinary world lies your brother. Ask yourself, when you see him, if it is merely the merciful hand of death that has smoothed his forehead, or whether the calm and serenity is that of a man who held the motto of his house, 'Honor, My Sword.'"

This appeal was perhaps not wholly sincere. One cannot deny facts because one wishes to. It still seemed to me that it must be true that Sir Mortimer was proven guilty of taking bribes.

Nor did I dare tell Helena now of my wild conjecture. I dared not raise her hopes at the risk of a speedy disillusionment. Once the papers were in my possession, together we could defy Madame de Varnier. And if disillusionment was to be mine I hoped that by the time of her brother Helena

would recover her courage and clear vision.

Again I was alone. But Madame de Varnier who had awaited the result of Helena's intercession, now came toward me. I saw with a thrill of thankfulness that the door of the room of the safe was not closed.

"You told me that it would be for her to decide," she said confidently. "I know that she has decided. And your own decision? Does your resolution falter?"

"You are mistaken," I began to pace the floor with rapid steps, advancing nearer and nearer to the room of the safe. "She has not yet decided. I believe with all my heart that she will refuse. She is in your oratory there. She will gain strength from the presence of the dead to defy you."

"Perhaps," sneered the woman. She seated herself near the table slightly turned from the room she had left.

As I started and I had gained it, and drawn the bolt. Another and I was on my knees, my fingers tremblingly whirling about the shining surface of the little knob that controlled the combination.

C-O-W-A-R-D.

I resisted my efforts. A cold perspiration broke out on my forehead. I had been a victim of my own madness.

But again I moved the knob; this time slowly, with infinite care, with the calmness that comes with despair.



"C-O-W-A-R-D."

I heard the woman without call my name in a frenzy of rage, her hands beating against the door.

Once more I turned the handle. It yielded to my touch. The safe was open.

I saw no papers of any sort in the large compartment. It was empty with the exception of a jewel case. I slipped out a drawer, the only one in the safe. Two packets were there.

I seized them greedily. I was about to open them, when a shadow fell across the room. There was a light step behind me. I looked up, the papers in my hand.

Captain Forbes was standing by my side.

He had made his entrance through the open window.

"Good evening, Sir Mortimer!"

I rose to my feet, staring at him stupefied.

"I am sorry if my abrupt and unceremonious entrance has alarmed you," he said mockingly, and regarded me with a cold smile.

"You have managed to escape?" I stammered.

"Exactly; and I hope I do not inconvenience you. With your permission, sir, I will withdraw the bolt. This little room reminds me too well of the one I have just left. It is too cramped for my taste."

He brushed by me brusquely and drew the bolt. I thrust the papers in my breast pocket. With one motion I closed the safe softly, and turned the knob.

CHAPTER XXX.

Trapped.

Captain Forbes passed into the larger room. I followed him slowly.

"Ah, that's better," he sighed. "Now I am among friends." His sardonic smile took in Madame de Varnier and myself, who had not yet recovered from our astonishment.

Indeed, it was rather embarrassing that held me speechless. Presently he would know that it was not Sir Mortimer whom he had surprised at the safe. And knowing that, it was inevitable that he mistake me for one of the conspirators. First of all at Vitznau—I had taken dispatches from his hand. Had I indeed been really under the influence of an opiate I might have urged that as the reason. I could have said that I was not conscious of any deception; I was simply a victim of Dr. Starva and Madame de Varnier, and not responsible for my acts.

But not only had I not taken the opiate, but Madame de Varnier knew that I had not, and even had I wished to tell the lie she would have contradicted me.

And now he had caught me red-handed at the safe. He would draw his conclusions swiftly. It would be absurd to suppose that I should know the combination of the safe, merely as Madame de Varnier's guest. A hostess does not vouchsafe to her guest the key of her strong box. If I were not Sir Mortimer, I must be in league with Madame de Varnier and Dr. Starva.

That was the conclusion he must arrive at. To tell him the absolute truth—that by one chance out of ten thousand I had stumbled on the combination—would only deepen his conviction as to my guilt.

And Helena? What would she think? Would her faith in me be so strong that she would believe me? Had Captain Forbes not surprised me at this moment my guessing of the riddle of the safe would have seemed miraculous indeed, but the fact that I had the papers, and could place them in her hands to be destroyed, would support my story readily enough.

But I dare not give to her these papers before Captain Forbes and Madame de Varnier? It seemed to me that the king's messenger of all per-

that your Excellency has received it. "No," I said calmly. It was time to put an end to this game of cross-purposes.

"Then possibly madam can enlighten you as to its whereabouts." "I, your Excellency? Oh, no!" She swept me a mocking courtesy. "I am not so deeply in your Excellency's counsel."

"My patience, Sir Mortimer," cried Forbes, breaking into direct speech. "Has its limits. I see you at Lucerne only with the greatest difficulty. I warn you of the grave purpose of a dispatch which I am unable to deliver to you because of your condition. The next morning, when I would see you, you have disappeared again. I trace you here with difficulty. When for the third time I attempt to deliver this dispatch, I am held captive; the dispatch is forcibly taken from me. When I ask you if you have received it, you give me an indifferent answer. I dare not believe that you are so far lost to your sense of duty that you countenance these violent acts of a bandit. But I must insist."

He paused abruptly. I thought it because he realized that his anger had carried him too far. But when I looked where he looked, I saw Helena there.

"Miss Brett!" he exclaimed in pained surprise. "I am sorry to see you here."

"And I am infinitely relieved, though bewildered, to find you, Captain Forbes," she extended him her hand, smiling wanly.

"But you will help me to make your brother realize the danger of further misunderstanding," he said gently, his anger at my indifference vanishing at sight of her pale and haggard countenance.

"My brother, Captain Forbes, is dead. He lies in that room," she answered firmly, though her lips trembled.

She had made her decision. She, too, was determined at all hazards not to act a lie.

As for Captain Forbes, he was dumb with astonishment. His eyes widened with dismay and concern. But though he did not speak his startled glance dwelt on me.

"Mr. Haddon is my loyal friend," said Helena, interpreting his look. At the same time she reassured me with a quiet smile that more than her words expressed her trust.

A slow flush of anger mounted to the temples of the king's messenger. He towered over me menacingly.

"You have dared tamper with his Majesty's business; you have tricked one of his servants. By Heaven, you will rue it dearly!"

"Captain Forbes!" Helena laid her hand on his sleeve in her distress.

"Madam!" He turned on her indignantly. "This man has deliberately passed himself off as your brother. He tricked me into giving him important papers of state. You know that and you defend him? You dare call him friend?"

"I did not know that," she replied firmly. "But I dare call him friend Captain Forbes. You do not understand."

"Understand!" he stormed, before I could make any reply myself. "I understand this only too well: he is in league with a notorious woman, and the still more infamous Dr. Starva, two Italian adventurers of the most dangerous type. I think that is enough. That he has obtained under false pretenses my dispatches convicts him of high treason. He will not leave my sight until he is placed under arrest."

"I am an American," I said quietly. "You may find it more difficult to do that than you imagine."

My mild expostulation saddened him only the more.

"An American?" He advanced to me as if to lay hands on me. "Do you flatter yourself that your nationality leaves you free to play the spy and traitor with impunity? Give me those papers."

He came a step nearer. Instinctively I placed my hands at my breast pocket as if to protect the precious papers. But again Helena, distressed at his violence, restrained him.

"Captain Forbes," she pleaded, "pray restrain your anger. It is natural that you should feel the deepest suspicions against Mr. Haddon. But if you will be patient, I am sure he will make all clear to you."

"Miss Brett," he said sternly, "this is a man's work. It is hardly becoming in you to defend one who has betrayed your brother's honor. How dare you claim an impostor like this as a friend? He must be indeed a clever villain to have so deceived you."

"Mr. Haddon has done enough," she answered proudly. "To justify my faith in him. And let me tell you, Captain Forbes, that I believe in his word as implicitly that I have given him my word that until midnight to-night I shall neither question his motives nor interfere with any action of his. Not shall I permit another to act on my behalf."

Indignation and surprise fought for mastery, as Forbes answered with resolution:

"I shall refuse to obey you, Miss Brett. You forget that it is not your self who has been wronged so much as Sir Mortimer and myself. Now, sir, give me those papers that you took from the safe."

For the first time Madame de Varnier, shocked into rigid attention spoke. Her surprise at the demand forced from her a contemptuous defense of herself.

"You are mad!" she cried loudly and tartly. "You see, Miss Brett," exclaimed Forbes, with satisfaction, "his accomplice defends him."

(TO BE CONTINUED)



HEATER AND COOKER.

How One Farmer Supplied His Needs at Small Cost.

The cheapest and most economical heater ever used was one of my own construction. I made a frame of 2x8s, each piece seven feet long and 27 inches wide. I put a bottom on this of No. 18 galvanized iron, letting it project one-half inch on each side and 14 inches at one end for a stovepipe fitting. I spiked the frame together and covered the corners with heavy tin to prevent any leaking. The bottom was nailed on with two rows of eightpenny nails.

I made a fireplace on the ground of stone and blue clay, 2 feet wide by 3 feet long and 18 inches high. I then piled up dirt 1 foot high and 3 feet wide at the end of the fireplace for a flue, put stone on the earth the length of the galvanized iron, placed the tank on this foundation and banked it up with dirt. In cutting a hole for the stovepipe I turned up strips of the galvanized iron for a collar, then drove an iron rod into the ground.



Cheap Water Tank and Cooker.

put on two lengths of stovepipe and wired it fast to the rod. A piece of sheet iron was set up before the fireplace to control the draft and keep the fire.

This heater was located near the windmill and storage tank and I could fill it from either. I could heat the water quickly with cornstalks, straw, cobs, brush or trash. I boiled pumpkins and small potatoes for fattening the pigs, and cooked ground feed by pouring scalding water on the meal in barrels and covering with old blankets or carpets. One light fire would take the chill from ice water for the milk cows. I regretted that I did not make it of 12-inch plank, as that would have increased its capacity one-third and furnished warm water for all my stock.

I found constant use for this small tank the year round, continuing the writer in Farm and Home. I cut off the projecting part of sheet iron where the stovepipe fitted on and left it on the foundation, while I moved the tank about and used it for various purposes. For a time I used it in a sheep pasture, then to mix mortar in while building, then as a pond for little ducks, as I could easily tip it over and put in fresh water with a hose every day.

AVERAGE MUST BE RAISED.

Importance to the Farmer of Care in Selection of Seed Corn.

Prof. F. G. Holden in his A B C of Corn Culture says that while the average yield of corn in the United States is less than 25 bushels per acre, yet there are hundreds and thousands of farmers who produce 60 and 70, and even 80 and 90 bushels per acre. "I have in mind," he says, "scores of instances where of two fields just across the road from each other, or perhaps adjoining, but on different farms, one yielded more than 70 bushels and the other less than 20, yet the land values were the same and the labor required to produce the 20-bushel crop as great as to produce the 70-bushel crop. If one man can produce 60 and 70 bushels per acre, the other man can do it also, and not only that, but must do it if we are to achieve our agricultural possibilities."

Test your corn carefully, and if it is found defective send away at once for a supply, but test that also.

Using Commercial Fertilizers.

The pure nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, super-phosphate or ground bone, can be used in the garden, but unless a person has had experience or handles these very carefully, results are apt to be disappointing or disastrous. Plants of which the leaf or stalk are the edible portions must have plenty of nitrogen, which is available in the guano and animal manure. When the roots or fruits are to be eaten, phosphoric acid should be added in the shape of wood ashes or super phosphate. Ground bone is too slow in becoming available.

Keep Corn Dry.

Experiments have shown that corn which is thoroughly dry will not be injured by any degree of cold. This, while interesting, is not as comforting as it would appear to be, for the reason that some confusion may result in deciding when corn is thoroughly dry; and further, corn once dry does not necessarily remain always dry. If left subject to a moisture-laden atmosphere it will very likely take up enough moisture to render it liable to injury from severe freezing.

Watch the Heifers.

Look out now for the heifers that are about due to calf. If they drop the first calf safely there is not much danger of trouble afterwards.

BARNs THAT ARE HANDY.

Edgar L. Vincent Suggests That Improvements Can Be Made.

"My! That's hard work! Why do folks have such awfully hard barns to get around in?"

Well, sir, that was a fair question, and I wish I might have answered my boy; but I couldn't, just because I don't know myself why it is that so many barns about the country are terribly hard to work in.

Take the one we were in at that moment for example. There was no ladder in the whole building. When you wanted to go up overhead you just had to shin up a post or swing your self from one beam and get to another. It takes a better athlete than I am to do that right along and stand it. Think of the waste of strength! And then, there was no way to get down from the big barn floor to the basement. You had to travel away round out of doors, no matter what the weather might be. All because there were no stairs.

Now, when we built our barn we made plans for plenty of good stairs. One pair leads from the first floor down to the basement. We are never compelled to go out of doors to get from one floor to the other. Another pair of stairs leads up to the hay loft. No steep, hard stairs are they either, but good easy ones, that anybody can get up comfortably.

And then, the barn my boy and I were in that day had the worst scaffolds you most ever saw. They were made of the slabs of logs, laid with the rounding side up. You can imagine how slippery such a scaffold would get to be in the course of time. It was almost as much as one's life was worth to try to skate around on those treacherous slabs. My life was not insured, so I did not try it.

If any part of a barn ought to be secured against accidents it should be the scaffolds. They are high. A fall from them might mean death, or at least lifelong injury and suffering. The boards ought to be carefully laid down and strong enough so that there would be no danger of breaking.

Another point often overlooked in the construction of barns is convenience in foddering. I have been in barns where every spear of hay had to be dragged two or three rods over the floor before it could be put through the chute to the cattle. And one barn I know of is so made that the farmer must haul the hay as much as 75 feet to get it to the stock! A terrible waste of time and strength. What wonder that farmers wear themselves out long before their time?

A little foresight the shutes may be put in so that one may stand on the mow and send the hay right down to the feeding floor. The sides of the shute may be so built that they may be taken off as the mow goes down to avoid lifting the hay high in the air.

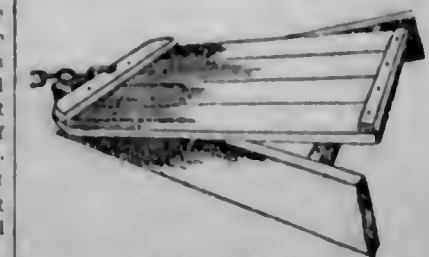
Barns ought to be handy to the house, too. Sometimes we see them located a quarter of a mile away. What an amount of travel one must go through in the course of a lifetime on farms like that!

The first thing to be done, as I look at it, continues Mr. Vincent in Farmers' Voice, is to sit down and make a good plain diagram of the barn. Anyone can do that if he ever has had a bit of experience in doing work at a barn. A little time at this point will save years of hard and altogether unnecessary labor.

HOME-MADE SNOW PLOW.

You May Have Use for It Yet This Winter.

To the bottom and front end of a logging drag or stone bent bolt two pieces of 2x8 or wider, and of the de-



A Snow Plow.

sired length. They meet at a sharp angle at the front and diverge sufficiently to move the snow well away. This, explains Prairie Farmer, may be loaded for one or two horses, according to the depth of the snow.

NOTES.

The feed problem is getting harder.

The finer the soil is pulverized the better it will retain moisture, which is one of the necessary elements in the garden.

The soil should be a mellow loam and in the best possible tilth, well fitted with humus obtained by annually plowing under well rotten manure. For some of the garden crops this may be supplemented by the addition of some of the commercial fertilizers. Peruvian guano is one of the cheap and most satisfactory concentrated fertilizers to use in the garden.

Testing the Cows.

It takes just a few days to find out how much a cow is worth. In a recent Kansas test, covering the cows of 82 creamery patrons, the best cows made \$42.09 per cow, while the poorest ones made only \$7.54 per cow—a difference of \$34.55 per cow.

Must Like the Business.

A correspondent asks what are the essentials for making a dairy pay. First the man must understand and like cows, and then he must have only good cows.

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DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153

OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE

The little child of E. L. Robinson is very ill with pneumonia fever.

Mrs. O. L. Gabbard has been the pleasant guest of her sister, Mrs. John Gabbard this week.

Misses Elin Lewis and Sarah Dowden were shopping in Richmond last Saturday.

Mrs. A. P. Settle was in Richmond the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Colonel Baker are all smiles over the arrival of a fine son at their home one day last week.

M. D. Bowling has accepted a position as traveling salesman for the Cox Hat Co. of Bristol, Tenn.

Mr. James Hicknell, a former citizen of Berea, now of Hazelgreen, Ky., has been visiting among friends here.

Mr. A. P. Settle has moved into the house next to the one he has occupied for the past year.

Mr. and Mrs. Mari Baker, who have been visiting with their daughter at Villa Grove, Ill., since last summer returned home last week. They were exceedingly well pleased with their trip.

Mr. O. L. Gabbard and family who have been living in the west end of town expect to move next week onto a farm near Wallaceeton.

E. T. Fish and C. F. Hanson attended the convention of the American Cannery Association at Cincinnati last week.

The Rev. R. L. Brandenburg has been called to the pulpit of the Baptist church and will soon move his family here from Louisville and take up his work as pastor.

Miss Tillie Cook who has been seriously ill with acute articular rheumatism is now better.

Mr. D. C. Pullins, of Conway, has sold his farm there and will soon occupy Mrs. Preston's property on Center street. He will engage in the bee and beehive business here. We have known Mr. Pullins for a long time and are glad to welcome him and his family to our town.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Till further advised, all who bring this notice can get a trip to Richmond and return, and the best set of teeth that can be made all for \$8.00.

The same terms apply to all who have over \$5.00 worth of dental work done. In buying Railroad ticket take receipt for money for the round trip fare and the receipt will be taken as cash.

All work guaranteed to be first class in every respect and to give good satisfaction. Only best class of materials used.

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Richmond, Ky

LECTURE COURSE CHANGED

The Lyceum Committee wishes to announce a change in its program for the winter course. Instead of having the Parland-Newhall company in May, we will have Miss Katharine Ridgeway, Reader, and Miss La Grange, Pianiste, on Saturday night, February 15.

This change was made for two reasons: 1st because many students will leave town before May and so many other engagements come about that time, and 2nd, we feel that we are offering our friends something better.

A number of people in town have heard Miss Ridgeway and we have their unanimous opinion that she is a most delightful entertainer.

We trust that all persons holding season tickets may be reached by this notice and feel sure that they will be pleased with the change after they hear Miss Ridgeway and Miss La Grange.

E. A. Cook,
R. H. Cowley,
Chas. D. Lewis.

THINGS TO THINK OF

DOING AND SERVING

True worth is in being, not seeming—

In doing each day that goes by
Some little good—not in dreaming
Of great things to do by and by;
For whatever men say in their blindness

And spite of the fancies of youth,
There is nothing so kindly as kindness
And nothing so royal as truth.

Alice Cary.

Twenty-five thousand employees of the Northwestern Railroad have voluntarily signed a total abstinence pledge. This is a real prohibition, the kind that does not infringe upon personal liberty and is absolutely effective. Such prohibition as this is the kind that the liquor traffic has most to fear today.

It has been the policy of the road for some time to discriminate in employment and promotion in favor of men who were abstainers. The men gradually grew wise to the fact, and, under the continual object lesson in the value of sobriety, reached a place where, when the proposition was made to the force that it should swear off, it was endorsed with practical unanimity.

To watch the corn grow and the blossoms set; to draw hard breath over plowshare and spade; to read; to think; to love; to pray;—these are the things that make men happy.—John Ruskin.

Go not half way to meet a coming sorrow.

But thankful be for blessings of today.

And pray that thou mayest blessed be tomorrow.

So shalt thou go with joy upon thy way.

Adolphus Goss.

Let us not lose the savor of past mercies and past pleasures; but like the voice of a bird singing in the rain, let grateful memory survive in the hour of darkness.—R. L. S.

No one can acquire for another—not one. No one can grow for another—not one.—Walt. Whitman.

Congressman Saboth of Chicago, wants a law taxing all dowries or other big gifts made by American girls to foreign noblemen they marry. He calculates that about \$500,000,000 has gone to Europe in this way, for fortunes made here, and believes this country should have some benefit of it. If he would only provide that the money from the tax could be used to help poor Americans start housekeeping he would get the bill thru, sure, and Teddy would help. Just a little faith mixed With a little grit.

Makes each fellow's business
Gilt right up and gilt!

See that no day passes in which you do not make yourself a somewhat better creature.—Ruskin.

CURE FOR DIPHTHERIA

Antidoxin has come to be recognized by physicians and health boards all over the country as the treatment par excellence for diphtheria. The legislature of the state of Illinois has recently appropriated \$30,000 for the purpose of furnishing diphtheria antidoxin free to all its citizens who apply for it. Massachusetts is the only other state which has taken this advanced stand, but the others will soon follow. If diphtheria appears in your family or neighborhood insist on having antidoxin used.

It will prevent the disease as well as cure it.

Antidoxin will in time do for diphtheria what vaccination has done for small pox. We shall all be glad to bid farewell to these horrible diseases.

A LITERARY PILGRIM

(Written for THE CITIZEN.)

I recently read an article attempting to show that a clergyman or a woman should never speak or write on any vital or passing question agitating the public mind, lest they find themselves tumbled about or mixed up in the mire of the public arena. It is the clergyman's business to study moral questions from a religious point of view and to adjust these problems to life in the light of truth as taught by our Redeemer. It is a woman's province to devote her life to whatever elevates the home. It is a woman's duty to be intelligently interested in what is being done. To do this she must study truth and make it available to her needs.

If then these oracles, the clergyman and woman, are to keep silent on questions of vital interest, who then is to speak? Is it the politician of today who has eaten of the fruit of the tree of knowledge and has ethical digression and intellectual acumen so finely proportioned as to deserve the white ermine of the judiciary? Is it the representative of trusts and corporations who are seeking the undisputed possession of that which justice would place in the hands of others? Or is it the congressman, the popular agitator, who has an ax to grind in every vital issue of public affairs. Shall Phillips Brooks, Emerson, Sangster, Mrs. Stowe and other great preachers and teachers keep silent under the rebuke of this editorial banishment? Or like the Spartan youth with the fox gnawing at his vitals, stand unprotestingly when with their own eyes they see the evil of the land? No! But rather let the preacher and the woman turn literary pilgrim and well equipped with chart and compass with guide book and spyglass become as it were a mirror of humanity, a reflector of good and evil, to portray absolute obvious facts as they exist and administer treatment accordingly, stout cudgels of reproof for the ill and wreaths of laurel for the good.

The editor should recognize their service as that of critic instead of cynic, who will be hailed with delight as a new prospector who stakes out a claim and turns out golden nuggets for him to coin and circulate. For the deepest thing in humanity is the moral sense. Touch that and you press the electrical button that arouses the indignation of all Christian nations. Probe deeper and the press will groan in vindictive editorials. This requires courage on the part of the editor and the author, but truth should be our only weapon. We should never be dismayed by authority or force; accept no bribe from title or compromise from rank. But boldly enter the arena and bravely drag the skeleton from its closet and dangle it before the world. Although we may not have designated a single individual or place, forty different persons or places will claim the opprobrium. Then will come the reaction.

The author is now the sensitive barometer who through the lowered pressure of public opinion discerns the first indications of an approaching storm. This fact alone emphasizes his need of common sense, for all true culture is the product of enlightened common sense. Books and schools cannot create it. They may teach us better how to apply it. It is a wise man once said "The author is the most sensitive of all the beasts of the field."

I have also learned by sad experience that this applies to the denizens of cities, towns and localities, when the author turns his X-ray in their direction and reveals what is good or ill in their midst. Then it is that the local editor dons his seven leagued boots and pursues him with strides of detraction. Consequently the pilgrim becomes a wayfarer in the truest sense of the word. For his unwelcome truth he receives only personal abuse. When old women wish to frighten the little children they tell them that the pilgrim will catch them. No one calls him by his first name. There are no babies named for him and if he wished for a night's lodging he wouldn't know whose door bell to ring. He is in constant dread that some hand of assassins may knife him in the dark. In olden times the penalty was not so severe. Moses might attack the Egyptians with all the rhetoric and satire taught him in Pharaoh's palace and there were no resentful hieroglyphics set in type for him neither did he cower behind some fictitious lacognito but bravely annihilated his victims and buried them in the sand. But the rabble of today is not the rabble of the olden time.

The stake and fagot, the club, the guillotine, have gone out of date—The only weapon of the mob today is mud. "But to truth's marble statue mud will never cling." The literary pilgrim searching the annals of any people, classifies them under two heads, the optimist and the pessimist. His problem is to pick apart the brick and mortar, flesh and blood, brain and will of every part and tell its relation to the whole; when lo! he pines before the public an illuminated and fascinating picture glowing with color, radiant with humor true to life.

He must be a close student of nature that he may give to his readers some glimpse of the wondrous loveliness of the seasons in the different hemispheres. He must be a true delineator of sectional character that the reader may get a touch of inspiration to carry with him into his future from the prowess of the great and wise, and a solution of every phrase of the moral, industrial or political problem which so keenly appeals to the latest and which is so graphically portrayed by the vivisectionist.

While the "midnight oil" burns low in his lamp the pilgrim is pursuing many phantom-like problems through the intricate labyrinths of thought. The city or hamlet, whence its origin? What call tugged irre-

sistibly at the hearts of men that they migrated hither? What aboriginal tradition veiled in mystery the struggles, trials and heroisms of its early pioneers? What type of souls responded like troopers to the bugle cry? And when selected and segregated in that place, what initial discipline did God send them? What trials came to test their strength and increase their faith? What grand facilities for the dissemination of light and truth? What golden opportunities for the accumulation of wealth and power?

Perhaps no part of our state has found more adequate literary expression than the mountain districts. Here agricultural and mining interests often clash, fearfully affecting the social and business circles. This opportunity affords quite a contrast to the brick blocks where manufacturing and commercial interest do likewise, furnishing an absorbing topic for analytic minds. For in a community where the air is intensely permeated with mercenary schemes, with plot and counterplot, where spiritual faculties are dwarfed by materialism, men's eyes are not often lifted to the stars nor stimulated to higher ideals, wholesome thought and action which is the ultimate test of a nation's greatness. And thence arises a question far from being impertinent. What aim has the author and what has he gained? His aim was the love of truth of humanity and art and he has portrayed with candid, fearless truth and life men lived in his day.

LUCY K. FLANERY.

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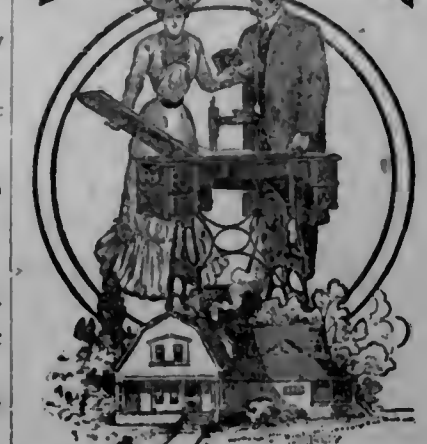
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true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

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Stanley Frost, Editor and Manager.

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Fault-finding generates enemies.

A bear in camp is worth two in the
canebrake.

The deepest grief finds no expres-
sion in words.

Faults in the poor are only eccen-
tricities in the rich.

An automobile ran into the post
office. Hence all the dead letters.

Lynching has a most deplorable ef-
fect—particularly to the gentleman
lynched.

A Yarmouth man has married a
girl named Dollar. Hereafter she will
only be a better half.

The Zeppelin airship outdistanced
a steamer. Meet any airship would.
It has the advantage of gravity.

It is a dull man who does not wait
with more or less interest for the ap-
pearance of the "curveless woman."

Conan Doyle, with or without the
aid of his friend, Sherlock Holmes,
has succeeded at last in finding a
wife.

A Chicago florist is growing dahlias
equipped with thorns. No doubt he
figures that his patrons will get stuck
on them.

A policeman in Brooklyn recently
reported a hard bottle with a real
five rattlesnake. They must serve
strenuous liquids from the Brooklyn
side doors.

The manufacture of glass eyes is
said to be a growing one. However,
this is not an indication that the
stone stare will become more than
usually fashionable.

Sweden is staying with the idea of
snaking the America cup and what's
more, she will send a steel yacht, not
a wooden one as first announced, after
it. More power to her!

New York can't get over the fact
that her buildings are high. Every
time a skyscraper paints a flagpole
on top of one of them he's good for a
front page story with pictures.

Prof. Haupt having decided that
Solomon did not write the songs at-
tributed to him, says the Washington
Star, may now take up the question
of who wrote "Laugh and the World
Laughs with You."

A convention for the purpose of dis-
couraging fish stories is expected to
be held in New York in a short time.
While it is not authentically stated,
it is strongly suspected that fisher-
men will not attend.

It is probably true that the public
welfare and safety do not call for
the rigid enforcement of the law
which requires the placing of exit
signs over the doors in the interiors
of the country churches. What they
seem to need most is more general
attention to the entrance signs out-
side.

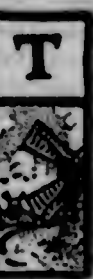
It is reported that a man in Denver
has married his mother-in-law. This
may seem strange, but Edgar Allen
Poe, who was somewhat hypercritical,
once wrote a sonnet eulogizing his
wife's mother. Still, the Benedict in
question must have mixed up things
considerably if his new spouse should
happen to be a stepmother to her
grandchildren.

The opinion of Mrs. Gilson, of
Champaign, Ill., that the substitution
of the Teddy bear for the doll will
not mean a "diminution of the in-
stincts of maternity," carries with it
the weight of her position as president
of the National Congress of Mothers.
An additional argument for the sub-
stitution of bears is that it may help
the young idea to shoot, beginning at
the earliest possible period.

By way of variety, why not sing
the praises of the peaceful fleets that
plow the waters of the great lakes?
asks the Detroit Free Press. "They
outnumber far the armored and tow-
ered craft of destruction. They
build and do not tear down. They
symbolize life, prosperity and pro-
gress; not death or suffering. There
is a glorious and bloodless mission,
contributing ever to the strength and
renown of the country."

What Is the Chance of Civil Pension System?

By WILLIAM W. VAUGHAN,
Former President of Massachusetts Civil Service Reform Association.



HERE is no reason why something practical should not be done
at once to help the employees, on the one hand, to some assured
support in their old age, and to enable the government, on the
other, to offer inducements which will attract the highest
grade of service.

One bugbear, to begin with, has been got out of our way.
It was long claimed that selecting public servants on their
real merits and keeping them in office during good behavior
would result in finally filling the service with a force of em-
ployees too old to do the work. But the merit system has now
been in force in certain departments for a good part of a generation, and
recent investigations have shown that the superannuation is not greater
than it was when the system went into effect. What is more, the actual
percentage of superannuation is surprisingly small. The elixir of life is
not served in the government departments and many die in office.

Moreover, we find from actual investigation in Washington that the
difficulty now is, not that the good employee stays too long, but that he
does not stay long enough. Government service has long been too pre-
carious a career to keep the ablest young men away from the inducements
of private employment, and the very improvement of material which has
resulted from the merit system has made the number of men now taken
out of the government offices by private employers greater than ever before.
Therefore, having shut out the incompetent, the next step is to make the
competent satisfied to stay by some inducement short of a dangerous gen-
eral pension scheme.

Several plans are before the public with this in view. One, origina-
ting with the letter carrier department, provides that a percentage of the
salary is to be held back and the government is itself to keep the funds and
to become the insurer. Another plan substitutes private life insurance or
annuity companies for the government, and makes the taking out of these
policies compulsory on the employee. Many variations of this scheme are
possible, and one of them is in actual use at this moment in Germany.
The subject is receiving constant attention, and it is almost certain that
some plan will eventually be worked out which the public will feel itself
safe in trying.

But quite as strong an inducement as any pension system would be an
increase in the certainty of tenure, especially in the higher positions. It
is a curious fate which has brought it to pass that the higher the positions
and the greater the ability required, and the greater, consequently, the
difficulty in finding men qualified to fill them, just so much the more are
these positions regarded as political prizes depending on the endless shifting
of party majorities. Once let public servants be sure of proper salar-
ies, freedom of action and permanency of tenure—i. e., of a career—
and so great an inducement to good men will have been at once secured
that we can afford to take time to work out a system for protecting the
comparatively few men who are really super-
annuated.

W. W. Vaughan

The Elements of Industrial Peace

By DR. SAMUEL G. SMITH,
Department of Sociology, University of Michigan.

that the waste and burden of unnecessary conflict shall cease. In the
past, conflicts undoubtedly have been necessary in order that there might
be a testing of strength, an adjusting of interests and a developing of a
deeper sense of justice and a new sense of mutual rights and duties. But
the time has come when all forces should be creative forces; the time has
come to cease destruction and to commence to build upon permanent
foundations the lasting habitations of industrial peace.

I wish to point out a few of the essentials that make for a permanent
peace. The most of these essentials can be grouped under the general
term "industrial efficiency." The first basis of efficiency is found in good
health. Nothing is more needed among all classes than a full knowledge
of the art of living. It is knowledge needed by both rich and poor.

As domestic education is needed in order wisely to use the results
of toil, so industrial education is needed in order to secure the most
efficient production. The men who know a great deal more than they need
to know for the task in hand are the men who perform that task with the
greatest ease and skill. The wider the knowledge any man has, the wider
are his sympathies, and the more sensible his relations with his fellow
men. The man engaged in mechanical employment needs to know some-
thing more than merely his own specialty.

As it is very important that workmen should be healthy, intelli-
gent and well-trained, so it is vitally important that the superintendents
of labor should be thoroughly fitted for their tasks. The mere possession
of capital does not make a man fit to be a superintendent of labor. If
the results of clumsiness and ignorance consisted only in wasting the capi-
tal of the individual, that would be bad enough, but the results are num-
erous and are far more disastrous.

Industrial peace is the condition of industrial success. Industrial
success of an institution is the success, not alone of the organizers and
owners, but of every man or woman employed in the work. At least, in-
dustrial success should be the success of every man and woman employed.
Economic reward is the natural result of successful labor. The size of
the reward must always depend in the first instance upon the quality of
the success.

Besides the industrial efficiency, there is a further basic condition of
industrial peace; that is, such an awakening of the social sense as shall
bring employer and employee into right relations. Much would be ac-
complished if both sides had better manners.

But while better manners would go far toward securing more social
sympathy, there is another matter which is more fundamental. That is
the need of a larger view upon the part of both employer and employee
with respect to their mutual interests.

Working men often talk foolishly about their labor having made all
the product; employers are equally foolish when they talk about the help-
lessness of the working man to get along without them. Each side needs
the other, and each side has certain rights

Laid in Royal Tomb

FINAL ACT IN BLOODY TRAGEDY
OF PORTUGAL TAKES PLACE.

FUNERAL IS IMPRESSIVE

Manuel and the Queens Unable to
Follow Coffin on Foot—
France Arrives at
Bordeaux.

Lisbon.—The simple but impressive
funeral services Saturday were the
final act in the bloody tragedy of the
royal family. All the arrangements
for the solemn march through the
city and the ceremonies at the Church
of San Vicente were carried out.

Although it is the ancient custom in
Portugal for the new sovereign to
walk behind the coffin of the dead
monarch, as King Carlos did when his
father was buried, neither of the
queens nor the boy king was able to
endure this trying ordeal. Additional
troops were brought into Lisbon to
accompany the cortege and line the
route of march.

Many Floral Tributes.
The last of the special foreign mis-
sions to attend the funerals arrived
in Lisbon Friday night and hundreds
of floral tributes were received at the
palace. Practically every government
was represented. Charles Lloyd Bryn-
n, the American minister, sent two
wreaths, one to King Manuel, with ex-
pressions of the most profound sorrow
of President Roosevelt and the Ameri-
can people, and the other to Queen
Amelia, conveying the heartfelt re-
grets of the American nation. The
bodies of the king and the crown
prince were viewed by the members
of the diplomatic corps Friday after-
noon as they lay in the royal chapel.

Every hour during the day masses
were said at the altars in the palace
chapel and, according to tradition,
priests prayed before the caskets,
sprinkled them with holy water and
burned incense. The principal mass
of the day was celebrated by the
Papal Nuncio. It was attended by
King Manuel and Queen Amelia and
the members of the diplomatic corps
in uniform and the gentlemen and
ladies of the court.

France at Bordeaux.

Bordeaux.—Senhor Franco arrived
here Friday. The former premier of
Portugal brought a large amount of
baggage with him. A group of news-
paper men awaited him at the sta-
tion, but when they stepped up he
waved them away with a gesture of
weariness and ignored the questions
they asked him. He walked quickly
to his hotel.

The face of the man is haggard and
he appears to be preoccupied. He
looks constantly to the right and to
the left, as if he felt he should be pre-
pared to forestall some impending
physical danger.

Senhor Franco told the manager of
the hotel that he would remain over
night, as he wished to change his
Portuguese money into French money,
having none of the latter. He did not
say where he proposed going Satur-
day. The hotel was guarded all night
by the police.

ICE DEALERS SENT TO JAIL.

Three Prominent Toledo Men Given
Six Months.

Toledo, O.—Roland Heard and
Compton Leaman of the Flycatcher
Company and Joseph Miller, man-
ager of the Toledo Ice and Coal Com-
pany, were Tuesday sentenced to six
months in the county jail and to pay
costs of prosecution by Judge Kinkade
for conspiracy in restraint of trade.

These men were found guilty last
July and at that time Judge Kinkade
sentenced each of them to six months
in the workhouse and to pay \$2,500
fine. The case was appealed and a
few days ago the supreme court
handed down a decision declaring the
convicted men could be sent to jail,
but not to the workhouse. They were
remanded to the common pleas court
for remittance and while the fine was
not assessed the workhouse sentence
was changed to the county jail.

No further effort will be made in
half of the defendants. They at once
began their term of sentence. All the
men are of prominent Toledo fami-
lies.

Shoots at Train, Wounds Woman.

Mount Vernon, Ill.—Mrs. P. H.
Hough, wife of the superintendent of
the Beardstown division of the Chi-
cago, Burlington & Quincy railroad,
was shot in the head and seriously
wounded Wednesday by John Ruther-
ford, a 13-year-old boy, who took a
shot at the Burlington train on which
Mrs. Hough was a passenger.

Elevator at Storm Lake Burns.

Storm Lake, Ia.—Wagner's elevator
was completely destroyed by fire Fri-
day afternoon. The building con-
tained about 15,000 bushels of oats
and a carload of flour and feed. The
total loss is about \$70,000.

Hanging in Louisiana Sangued.

Lake Charles, La.—Albert West and
Edward Williams, negroes, were
hanged in the parish jail Friday after-
noon. West was hanged first. The
rope broke when the trap was sprung,
but he was quickly strung up again
and soon strangled to death.

Battle Creek Patient Is Killed.

Battle Creek, Mich.—Warden Had-
dick of the West Virginia penitentiary
was killed here Friday night by fall-
ing from a fifth story window of a
local sanitarium.

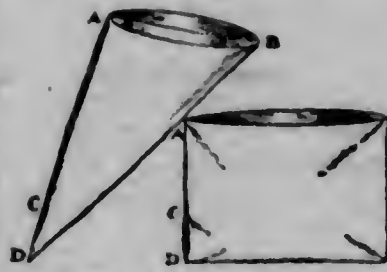
CORNER FOR THE JUNIORS

FOR PARLOR MAGICIANS.

Good Trick with Which to Start Your
Slight of Hand Efforts.

The travelling penny is a good trick
to begin with. Drill two very small
holes close together through the cen-
ter of a penny, pass through them a
piece of flesh-colored silk some three
inches in length and fasten the ends
neatly and securely. Pass the loop
thus formed around the left thumb.
Borrow a penny, which may be marked
by the owner for identification, from
any one in the audience. Pretend to
pass this into the left hand, but really
pass it into the right, at the same time
showing the prepared coin to the left.
Close the left palm toward the audi-
ence and at the same time swing the
prepared coin, with a jerk of the
thumb, on to the back of the hand.
Then open the hand—the penny has
vanished. The borrowed coin, hidden
in the right hand, can then be discov-
ered in any place desired—the pocket
of its owner or the hair of some un-
suspecting young lady in the audi-
ence.

Having commenced borrowing you
may continue by asking the loan of a
watch. Taking up a square piece of



How the Bags Are Made.

paper from your table, you roll it into
the shape of a cornucopia and ask
one of the audience to put the watch
inside. Request him to feel the paper
to make sure the watch is within.
Then tap the cornucopia with the
wand and unfolding it in full view
show that the watch has completely
disappeared. The sheet of paper used
is really double, forming a flat bag.
When the cornucopia is formed its
mouth must be the mouth of the bag
—a single thickness of paper being on
one side and two thicknesses on the
other, so that when the watch is ap-
parently placed in the cornucopia it is
really placed between the two sheets
of paper, which are securely gummed
at the three other sides except for a
small opening in one corner. A-H
shows the open side of the bag, C-D
the smaller mouth.

The plain side is the one chiefly
seen by the audience, but if well made
in dark-colored paper the mouth side
can safely be shown. In the diagrams,
of course, the openings in the double
paper are exaggerated to make the
formation explicit. In the actual pa-
per bag the edges do not perceptibly
separate and the whole must appear
as a single sheet.

After showing the apparently empty
paper in turning to throw it away, let
the watch slip out through C-D, and
palm it or slip it in a convenient
pocket, assuring the owner that it will
reappear later on.

If you are at all apt at metal work
a most effective finale for your little
entertainment can be arranged. Get
a deep sauceman and fit the top of it
with a tray, a half inch perhaps in
depth, so constructed that when the
lid is pressed down tiny wire clamps
grip the tray and the two can be lifted
off together. You also want a plain
tin cylinder just big enough to fit the
sauceman.

In the last named, carefully stow a
tame rabbit and put on the tray. At
the bottom of the cylinder lay a fire
of paper and shavings (something
very light) and having asked the as-
sembled company to watch you make
a Welsh rabbit, and expatiate upon
your proficiency as a cook, putting the
necessary ingredients for a rabbit
into the tray, press the lid down and
place the sauceman over the lighted
fire which at once goes out.

You continue your remarks for a mo-
ment, presumably while the rabbit is
cooking, and then lift the sauceman
from the cylinder, taking off the lid
which of course carries the tray with
it. Out hops the live rabbit, twitch-
ing his long ears and blinking at the
spectators, much to the amazement of
the same.

Modest.

A very little fellow has a very liv-
ely tongue, and talks so much at meals
that on a recent occasion, when there
were to be guests at the table, his
elder brother bribed him with a nickel
to be still.

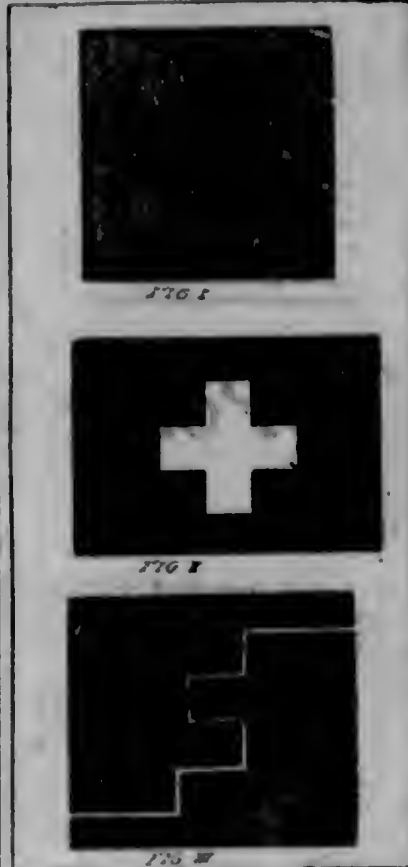
After ten minutes of silence, the lit-
tle boy whispered anxiously to his
brother:

"Arthur, Arthur, mayn't I talk a
cent's worth?"

Salute the Flag.

At the Chillicothe Indian agricultural
school 800 boys and girls are educated
at the expense of the federal govern-
ment. As a lesson in patriotism the
children are taught to salute the flag
and while many of them may not
realize what it means in connection
with the past history of the race, the
ceremony is very popular with the
students.

THE SWISS FLAG PUZZLE



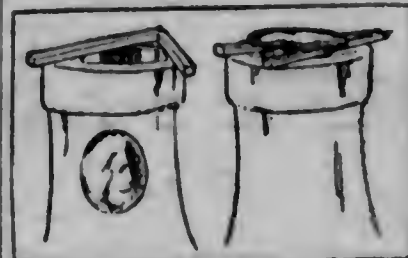
Cut Fig. 1 in two pieces which will
fit together and form the national flag
of Switzerland, as is shown in Fig. 2.
Fig. 3 is the solution. Cut along the
white lines, put together properly, and
you have the Swiss national emblem.
Our little readers can derive consid-
erable entertainment from this puzzle.

TRICK WITH TOOTHPICK.

How It Can Be Made to Drop Coin in
Bottle.

Use a wooden toothpick in the mid-
dle, which will, of course, almost break
it through, the two parts being held
together by an uncertain section. Now
place it at an acute angle across the
mouth of an empty bottle, with a
nickel on top.

Ask the spectators how they would
set about causing the coin to fall into
the bottle, without either watching or
breathing on the bent stick or nickel.
They will bent about for a solution of
the problem, but are hardly likely to
discover it without assistance. Yes,
though hard to discover, it is by no
means difficult to do.



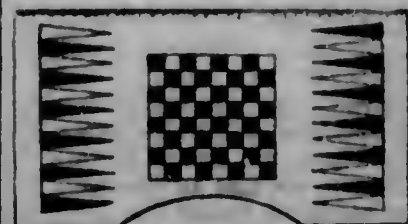
Toothpick, Bottle and Coin.

Dip your finger in a glass of water,
and, holding it above the angle of the
bent wood, allow a few drops to fall
upon the broken part. Swollen by the
moisture, the fibers of the wood will
tend to straighten themselves, and,
little by little, you will see the angle
of the stick growing larger and larger,
until, no longer supporting the coin,
the latter will fall into the bottle.—
Magical Experiments.

A CUTTING BOARD.

One Which Will Serve for Mother and
the Children.

This cutting-board can be made by
any bright boy handy with tools, from
a strip of half-inch pine, 36 inches
long and 23 inches wide. Saw out a
curved piece on one side, and plane
the whole board nicely. Outline with
a lead pencil the checker-squares,



Cutting and Game Board.

backgammon points and yard meas-
ure; get a small quantity of black
walnut stain from any paint or drug
store, and with a small brush go over
the board, tracing the outline and
making each alternate square or point
in solid color, as shown in the dia-
gram.

POOR BOBBY LINKUM.

Didn't Appreciate the Thought of a
Fine Funeral.

Old Bobby Linkum hung in his cage
feeling decidedly ill, and mother
watched Donald and thought how best
she could comfort him in case Bobby
Linkum should die. Finally she said:

"Donald, you know Bobby is very
old, and he may not live long; but he
has had a plentiful, happy life, and
when he dies we will put him in a
pretty box, cover him with flowers and
plant him under the rose bush."

While mother was speaking Don-
ald's face lost the woe-begone look,
and an expression of intense interest
followed. He looked to standing beside
the cage eyeing Bobby Linkum with
an anxious gaze. Finally he gave a
deep sigh and turned away.
"Well," he muttered, "if you are
going to be silly enough to keep on
living when you might have that love-
ly funeral, I'm going to play horse!"

Valentine

When winter's at his oldest
And coldest
And bluest
Then cometh good St. Valentine,
To show that love is burning
And aching and yearning
And breathe upon the wintry earth his
tenderness divine.

When life is at its bleakest
And weakest
And weakest
Then cometh good St. Valentine,
To show that love is rosy
And whiffling and cozy
And breathes on every torpid heart his
tenderness divine.
—Good Housekeeping.



WONDERFUL day, the fourteenth of February. It is so wonderful that it spreads its charm over the preceding week and the week that comes after. For days and days the Small Person sneaks into the house with manacles, unhealthy and suspicious glances, holding queer shaped bulging packages under her coat or smuggled away in the innermost caverns of her absurd little muff. The paste pot appears everywhere in the house. The paste brush disappears entirely and is finally found in a state of suicide and the ink-bottle. You see something on the floor that looks like a cherry. You pick it up and it is a red paper heart. While you are looking at it the Small Person trots into the room, gives you one mysterious glance, immediately separates you from your treasure and scampers away to a hiding place under the dining-room table, where she sits for three straight hours in a flowery pool of white paper lace, big white envelopes and numberless samples of scissors.

Then, after these charming hours of mysterious preparation, the great day approaches. The mail man is the Kris Kringle, the Santa Claus, the good fairy. With banded shoulders he glides down the street, while the Small Person has her nose glued so tightly to the window pane that there is considerable question whether or not it will detach itself without the aid of a paper knife.

At last! Hoory! The bell rings. At imminent risk of catching everything from a cold to a spanking the Small Person dashes out of the front door and fairly leaps into the mail bag. She emerges looking like a young stationery establishment, nothing but envelopes, big, little and middle sized. With a squeal and a scurry she blows back into the house and opens up her treasures. There are paper trees filled with brilliant paper roses, and beneath the forest trees sit little cupid "without a clove on at all," just as if it were not February and chilly. Great big, beautiful white swan cars—more beautiful even than a new automobile—are dragged out of their white casings, and when you touch a little spring somewhere the swan cars are filled with flowers and all sorts of wonderful, exquisite, beautiful things, like birds and jewels and loving hearts. Oh, it is very, very delightful, being a child on St. Valentine's day.

While all this excitement is bending the quiet home atmosphere into quivers you sit down in a far-away corner and think of the time when you were a little girl. Perhaps you didn't have as much attention as the Small Person; perhaps things didn't seem to come your way—and perhaps it's because you had so little that you are ready to make any sacrifice so that the Small Person shall have much. It is from deprivations that you learn what good things mean and how much they mean.

Somewhat your mind goes way back, so far you wouldn't dare tell the years. You wouldn't even guess them. It seems so long ago that it must have been another world, or anyway another life. You see a dingy old school room, where the benches were frightfully hard and where the clock was so lazy it never moved its hands at all. The days were very long for a little tiny child who should have been romping and playing out of doors.

One day there came strange whisperings about St. Valentine. You wondered if he were the man who came to trim the trees in the orchard. It was all very new to you, because everything was new, and you had so much to get acquainted with in a big strange world.

The other children talked knowingly about St. Valentine's box. Next day they fled in one after another, and into a big wooden box they

WHERE PRICES RUN HIGH.

Mother's Suggestion Helped George Out of a Predicament.

"The late Henry O. Havenmeyer," said a sugar jobber of New Orleans, "possessed in a marked degree the kindly virtue of clarity."

"On my last visit to New York—it was some months before the panic—I spoke harshly of a millionaire who had been accused of double dealing in a banking transaction."

"Said Mr. Havenmeyer: 'Let us not condemn this man unheard. Remember that his guilt has not yet been proved, nor has he yet told his own side of the story.'"

"Then Mr. Havenmeyer laughed and said that in the most untoward conditions accused men were often able to clear themselves. He told of a young girl who a week or so after Christmas complained bitterly to her mother:

"Mamma, I doubt if I shall be happy with George. I fear he is of a deceptive nature."

"Why, darling, what do you mean?" the mother asked.

"Well, mamma," said the young girl earnestly, "you know that collar pin he gave me for Christmas? He swore to me that he paid \$25 for it, but to-day I saw its exact counterpart priced at five dollars at a jeweler's."

"Ah, but, my child," said the mother, "you must remember how very religious George is. Undoubtedly he bought the pin at a church fair."

Murdered by a Statue.

The death of Kenith, the half-mythical king of Scotland, was one of the most curious and remarkable in history. It may be called a historical fact. It seems that Kenith had slain Cruthilatus, a son, and Malcolm Duffus, the king and brother of Fennella; she, to be revenged, caused Wilfus, the most ingenious artist of the time, to fashion a statue filled with automatic springs and levers.

Finished and set up, this hazy image was an admirable work of art. In its right hand Wilfus placed a cower and in the left an apple of pure gold, finely set with diamonds and other precious stones. To touch this apple was to court death. It was so arranged that any one guilty of such vandalism would be immediately riddled with arrows shot from loopholes in the statue's body.

Kenith was invited to see the wonder, and, kinglike (and just as Fennella hoped) tried to pluck the imitation fruit. He was instantly riddled with poisoned arrows, dying where he fell.

The Stampless Man.

"Did you ever stop to think how helpless a man is without postage stamps?" inquired the man with the armful of packages the other day. "We use stamps lots of times without thinking about it—don't realize how many things we mail from day to day. But while ago I started to mail a big bunch of Christmas packages, and wanted about 50 cents' worth of stamps. The hotels were all sold out or nearly so. I stopped at three drug stores without finding a single stamp, and then I made for the post office substitution down in the arcade. There was a line of people there half a block long. I couldn't wait there and I went on down to the post office. The line there was just as long.

"Well I finally got my stamps but it took me about two hours altogether. I never had any idea a man could waste so much time just over the postage stamp problem in a town this size."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Not Exorbitant.

The summer resident looked sharply at Mr. Jameson's guileless moon face, and then at the mild and non-too-sprightly horse he was offering for sale.

"Don't you think \$150 rather a stiff price to ask for a horse like that?" asked the summer resident. "How old is he?"

"He's only just thirty," said Mr. Jameson, calmly.

"Thirty years old, and you expect to get \$150 for him?"

"I don't know as I expect to get it," said Mr. Jameson, without rancor, "but it seems as if I ought to have full as much as that. It don't come to but five dollars a year, and he's cost me a good deal more'n that most years."—Youth's Companion.

Reason for Grief.

"You look unhappy."

"But you once said that if your husband ever accumulated a million you would be perfectly happy?"

"I know it, but Mrs. Nextdoor's husband has accumulated two millions."—Atlanta Constitution.

A Modern Household.

The Cook—You have borrowed my savings, you wear my best hat when you go out and I've only hnit enough to eat at that, so I'm going to leave.

Mistress—Why, I told you that we should treat you as a member of the family.—Transatlantic Tales.

Its Danger.

Nurse—Please, ma'am, I can't find little Franz anywhere. We've looked all over.

Mistress—Did you look to see if he's been gathered up by the vacuum cleaner?—Transatlantic Tales.

Georgia's Future.

Atlanta Majah—Cof Okorn is a discerning epicure and bon vivant, I understand.

Atlanta General—Yes, suh. He's the best judge of lemonsaid in the city, suh!—Cleveland Leader.

Jesus at the Pool of Bethesda

Sunday School Lesson for Feb. 23, 1908
Specially Prepared for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—John 5:1-8. Memory verses 8, 9.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Himself took our infirmities, and bare our sicknesses."—Matt. 8:17.

PLACE.—The Pool of Bethesda at Jerusalem.

TIME.—In the spring of A. D. 28. Two or three months after the last lesson. John the Baptist was put in prison about this time.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

V. 3. "Lay a great multitude of impotent folk." Literally, people without strength, especially, as here, debility caused by sickness. The class of diseases brought to these waters is described as "blind, halt" or lame, as from rheumatism; "withered," members of whose body were deprived of their natural juices, wasted, shrunk, "Waiting for the moving of the water." That there was a moving of the water is evident from the statement of the sick man in v. 7. But, this part of v. 3 and the whole of v. 4, explaining the cause of the movement, is omitted from both the R. V. and the Am. V., because they are not found in the best manuscripts. But the explanation may be true.

V. 4. "The angel" is not necessarily a person. Angel means "messenger," an agent sent by God to do a certain work. Thus it is said (Psa. 104:4, R. V.) that God maketh "winds his messengers," his angels.

Jesus Going About Doing Good.—The meeting of Jesus with the invalid at Bethesda is one instance of his method of reaching men. He went about doing good. One Sabbath at evening, when the sun did set, they brought unto him all that were diseased, and them that were possessed with devils.

And he healed many that were sick of divers diseases, and cast out many devils: That it might be fulfilled which was spoken by Isaiah the prophet, saying, himself took our infirmities, and bare our sicknesses. (Matthew and Mark.)

Initiation of Jesus in Doing Good.—"All the experience of modern missionaries in the east goes to show the wisdom of the method employed by Jesus Christ and his apostles in giving attention to diseased bodies as a means of access to diseased souls."—Isabella Bird Bishop.

Christ tells us that those who believe in him shall do greater works than he, and it is true that Christ in his Christianity is doing on a far larger scale the works of Christ than it was possible for him to do in Palestine. The kindly feeling, the desire to help, the increased skill, which spring up under Christianity as flowers and fruits grow in the sunshine, have made Christ's works through his people greater than those he wrought on earth. They are not miracles, but are better than the power of miracles, as the prolonged sunshine is better than a flash of lightning. Blind asylums have opened many eyes, and caused people to read and work even without sight. Hospitals have cured and cared for multitudes of sick and insane.

It is the privilege of every Christian to go about doing good in the name of Jesus. Jesus cures the morally sick as he did this man at Bethesda, not so much by what he does for them as what he does in them. With the command came the inspiration, the power to obey. Therein lies the difference between the advice which men give and the commands and invitations which God gives. Advice to be good is no doubt often of value. But what men need and what God gives is life, new hearts, strength to follow the advice. All other religious give advice Christ is the way, not merely an ideal, but the way to reach the ideal; not a picture of what we ought to be, but the way, the power, the life by which men can realize the picture.

V. 9. "Took up his bed." Showing his faith and obedience. "And walked." Showing the completeness of the cure.

The Cure of the Soul Went with the Cure of the Body.—A little later in the day Jesus finds the man in the temple. His religious nature was awakened by his cure. He had doubtless been for a long time waiting to worship God, but was unable to go. I remember well in my boyhood's days that my first deep and earnest seeking for the religious life was during the later stages of recovery from sickness. The disease and danger were gone, but the heart turned toward God. In the temple Jesus made himself known, and bade him sin no more.

The healing of the body is of small account unless there is also a healing of the soul.

And this is symbolic of his work even where he did not heal. Why did he not at a word heal all the sick in Palestine?

1. One of the great disciplines and powers for the transformation of character lies in the triumph of the soul over evil, as by Paul's thorn in the flesh the apostle experienced new degrees of God's grace.

2. In our present state perfect relief from all cares, ailments and sorrows would be a curse.

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TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overcoats, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.60 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The incidental fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

FALL—14 weeks, \$29.50.—In one payment, \$29.50.
Installment plan: first day \$21.05, including \$1.00 deposit, middle of term \$9.15.

WINTER—12 weeks, \$29.00.—In one payment, \$29.00.
Installment plan: first day \$21.00 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.00.

REFUNDING—Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced.

On board, in full except that no allowance is made for any fraction of a week.

On room, all but fifty cents, but no allowance for any fraction of a month.

On incidental fee, a certificate allowing the student to apply the amount advanced for term bids when he returns provided it is within four terms, but making no allowance for any fraction of a month.

IT PAYS TO STAY—When you have made your journey and are well situated in school it pays to stay as long as possible.

THE FIRST DAY of the winter term is January 1, 1908.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

That Premium Knife

takes the eyes of the men and boys who see it. The mountain people like a good thing when they see it, and to get a 75 cent knife with two blades of razor steel and a dollar paper that is worth more to the mountain people than any other dollar paper in the world—

The Knife and The Citizen for One Dollar!

That brings in subscriptions all the time. If you have not got it, you ought to have.

THE SCHOOL

Problems of the District School.
Chapter VII. Making the work practical.
By Prof. H. Moore.

6. PHYSIOLOGY. There is a great fund of useful information in this subject that is suitable for children. They should begin with the body as a whole. It may be studied as the home of the mind and soul. My body is not myself. It is my home and my servant. By it I live in this world and thru it I carry out the wishes of my mind. If I care for it properly it will give me comfort and happiness and long life. If I neglect or abuse it, sickness, pain and death will result. The body is a most complicated and delicate structure that requires knowledge, wisdom and skill for its proper care. Many of the most common diseases, accidents and deaths are the result of ignorance and carelessness. A study of ourselves is therefore the most essential of all studies.

We may next notice that the body the one connected whole consists of parts, as head, trunk and limbs. Each part is composed somewhat differently from the others and has its particular uses. In general the body is made of flesh and bones. It is covered with skin, hair and nails which are for protection, comfort and beauty. The bony structure is called the skeleton. It has many parts joined together so that we may move easily in many different ways. All of the bones have names a few of which may be given. Afterward the names may be applied as they are needed. The flesh is composed of muscle and many kinds of material all of which are called tissue. Each kind has use and a name to distinguish it from the rest.

The body is kept alive by the food we eat, the water we drink and the air we breathe. Just as a tree requires soil, air, rain and sunshine to cause it to grow and to keep it alive so do we and so do all other animals and plants. In this respect we are closely related to all living things. We differ from the plants in many ways; one is we can move about from place to place and need much exercise to keep us healthy. The plant cannot move from place to place but gets its exercise from the winds which make it strong.

Not everything that can be eaten is good for food. Some things are poisonous and would kill us if we ate them. Others are injurious and when taken into the stomach make us sick. By this means we learn to avoid injurious and dangerous things. Neither is one kind of food sufficient for our use. Different parts of the body need different kinds of food. Nature supplies us bountifully with a great variety so that we need never lack provided we will do our part in assisting nature to produce it.

We are now faced to face with the subject of digestion and the organs concerned therein. This will lead us to the blood and its circulation. While studying the circulation of the blood we shall observe its use of oxygen and this will bring us to the lungs and the process of breathing. We shall in the most natural way be called upon to consider the necessity of pure air, pure water and pure food; of care, of exercise and of temperance in all things.

By this method of procedure there is no overtaxing the memory, no cramming the mind with meaningless names and definitions. Every item of information is furnished with its immediate need. The whole subject is so full of interest, so closely connected with the lives of the children that each new bit of knowledge calls for more. Learning under such conditions is not a task but a pleasure. The mind once started so happily will take added delight with each increase of knowledge and will of itself seek and discover new fields for pleasure and profit.

The children should be encouraged in the study of comparative physiology. They as well as the teacher will find it a fascinating study. Let them bring in specimens of plants and animals and observe their structure. How admirably everything is adapted to its mode of life. Animals that climb have claws; those that use their front limbs for walking or running only, as the horse or cow, have none. Birds because of the constant use of their wings have a double clavicle and strong breast muscles. The rabbit's eyes are so situated that it can see on every side and upward without moving. It thus escapes men and owls. The slightest movement might discover its whereabouts. These are single examples out of hundreds that might be mentioned.

Teachers should not be afraid to go outside the leaves of the text-

book and meet their subject in its natural state. Nature is a greater book than any that has yet been printed. It can be read by any one willing to start at the beginning and inquire patiently and lovingly into its meaning. That it is interesting and profit yielding is beyond question. The essential thing is not to undertake tasks that are too difficult. There is plenty that is within our grasp if we will but look for it.

Notice, for example, how much like ourselves are the animals about us. They must eat and drink and breathe; they have their sleeping and waking time; they are sensitive to heat and cold, to comfort and discomfort; they are subject to disease and pain and accidents; they have their family ties, affections, friendships, acquaintances; they have their joys and fears, their friends and enemies; they must suffer, endure and sacrifice; they seem to know that death awaits them and seek to avoid it as long as possible. When we observe these and many other resemblances we are forced to admit that man is "brother to the ox."

This knowledge cannot fail to awaken kindly feeling toward all living creatures. Instead of terrorizing them the children will become the protectors of birds and animals. They will find that they can derive more pleasure from studying a bird or beast than by taking its life. Moreover when they have formed the acquaintance of the real things the descriptions and pictures in books will have a charm never before dreamed of. They will have a basis for comparing the information in the book with their own observations and experiences and will gradually learn that what they see and know is as valuable as what others see and know, even the others may be the writers of books.

When interest has thus been aroused it will be an easy matter any time to turn the attention of the pupils upon themselves. To study the causes of diseases and how to avoid them; how to care for their bodies in health and in sickness; the importance of cleanliness of person and of surroundings. They should find out by their own investigations that the use of tobacco is injurious to the body; that it is a filthy habit and a profitless expense. That tobacco is particularly injurious to boys can be proven from the records of the U. S. Army. These show that from fifty to ninety percent of the applicants who are victims of the cigarette habit fail to pass the physical examination. They have been robbed of their vigor. Weak hearts, low vitality, shattered nerves is the pronouncement of their country as reasons for rejecting their services. What a comment upon the young manhood of our land! What may we expect if these physical wrecks are to be the fathers of the next generation?

Many of the large schools of the cities have kept tab on the progress made by the users and non-users of tobacco with the results always in favor of the latter. With a little pains these records can be obtained and placed in the hands of students. This information should come before the tobacco habit is started as it is much easier to refrain than to break off.

They should in a similar manner be led to consider the physical, mental and moral effects of the drinking habit. There is an abundance of material on every hand. The only thing necessary is to induce the pupils to give it a fair and impartial study. Teachers too often approach the subject with railings and condemnations that are more likely than not to arouse opposition. It is better to place the evidence before them and allow them to draw their own conclusions. If they wish to know the teacher's opinion it should be given without prejudice or rancor. It is always better to have a person arrive at a right conclusion by his own thinking than to have it thrust upon him by another.

One of the greatest influences in favor of temperance today is the attitude of the business world. Hundreds of firms today, and the number is constantly increasing, will not employ a man who drinks. It has been demonstrated over and over again that a person who drinks is not as reliable as one who does not. The railroads are growing more and more strict as to the habits of their employees. A conductor who is bloated and bleary-eyed and whose breath suggests the dram shop will not be endured by the travelling public. The engineer or brakeman whose brains are befuddled with whiskey cannot be entrusted with the lives of pas-

sengers. Even freight train crews must be sober to avoid danger of wrecks with loss of life and property and damage suits.

There is a great and increasing demand everywhere for sober and industrious young men who are trained for service. It is true, employers sometimes engage persons of doubtful character but these are seldom promoted or placed in positions of trust and are the first to be dropped when the rush is over. The steady, upright, honest men occupy the best paying and most desirable positions, while the drinking, smoking, gambling fellows go from place to place doing odd jobs in rush times when employers must take what they can get.

It is well known that the teachers of the land are the trainers of the young. The business world has its eye upon the school. Choice young men and young women are spoken for before they are thru with their education. It has been discovered that the school is the best place in the world not only for training the mind but for acquiring habits of industry and idleness of right.

These matters should be placed before the pupils and form a large part of their entire training so they will see the necessity of industry and right living.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

(Continued from First Page.)

and was conquered from the French by Kentucky troops under Gen. Clark during the Revolutionary War, is bankrupt, and a receiver has been appointed for it.

A commission of Congressmen which has been investigating the Post Office Department reports that there should be a complete reorganization, and that the business methods it uses would bankrupt any business concern which did not have the U. S. Treasury behind it. The report contains a full plan for the reorganization, but it is hardly likely to be put thru, as it would spoil too many nice jobs of friends of Congressmen.

DEADLOCK STILL HOLDS

Only Chance of End Seems to be in Deal with Whiskey Men—Little Danger that Republicans will Break Word.

The Senatorship deadlock goes on, and the only show for a break is in some sort of a deal on the liquor question. Some of the whiskey men are saying to the Republicans that if they will help kill the County Unit bill, to which they are pledged in their platform, then the whiskey men will help elect Bradley. Some of the Republicans are low-down enough to want to do it, but most of them remember that their word is pledged, and so there is not much danger that the disgraceful deal will go thru. How different from the deal for good laws which The Citizen suggested.

DEMOCRATIC CLAIMS FALSE

(Continued from First Page.)

Schools of the State is \$83,766.88. Had the above amount been paid, the cash balance in the State Treasury on January 31 would have been \$117,431.32. So the \$1,500,000 which the Democrats boasted they left in the Treasury has shrunk to a little more than \$100,000.

THE RUNAWAY

I runned away to go an' fight The redskin Indians, jist fer spite. An' Gee! I comed an awful way. I wonder what will Mother say. I bet she misses me, all right. I sorter miss her, too, to-night. She's awful cross, but still I might Forgive her,—say 'twas jist in fun I runned away. Gee! Aint it dark! There's something white! I aint a-skeered,—that is, not quite; 'But still I wish 'at it was day; 'I'd hike for home, an' there I'd stay. I guess it sorter served me right— I runned away! —Sam S. Stinson in "Uncle Remus's Magazine" for January.

HYDEN CITIZENS BANK

Transacts a general banking business. We invite you specially to place at least a portion of your account with us, whether large or small.

HYDEN - - - - KY.

THE CENTRAL POINT

Local Option Measure the Pivot on Which All Other Legislation Depends.

IN A STRUGGLE TO THE DEATH

The Senatorial Contest and the Liquor Bill Cannot Abide Together in the Halls of Legislation, and One Must Succumb to the Other, 'Tis Said in Informed Circles.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 11.—To an unbiased spectator it looks very much like the senatorial race and the county unit local option bill have come to a struggle to the death. In other words, if the bill passes the legislature, the chances are that the senatorial deadlock will not be broken. If the bill is defeated, it may mean that someone will be elected senator. Everything is now being made subservient to the local option measure. It is the sun around which all the



WILLIAM O. BRADLEY.

smaller planets are revolving. Without discussing the political features of the situation, there is no harm in telling the plain facts as to how the matter stands. The test votes taken in the house show that a large majority of the Democrats are for the bill and a large majority of the Republicans are against it. It is freely asserted that Governor Beckham's friends are working hard to have the bill passed and that Governor Bradley's friends are working just as hard to defeat it. It is practically conceded that a United States senator will not be elected until the county unit bill is disposed of one way or the other, for the reason that the few legislators that are willing to sacrifice everything to help the whiskey interests will not change their votes in the senatorial race until the fate of the county unit measure is settled. It is believed here that if the senatorial race was out of the way this legislature would pass a most stringent temperance law and provide for a vote by the people on an amendment to the constitution so that a vote on state prohibition might be had three years from now. It is a pretty fight and the result is in doubt.

Senator Newman of Woodford county says that much dishonesty has grown up in the matter of giving short weights in packages or sacks of flour and meal. He introduced a bill in the senate some days ago to prevent this fraudulent practice, and the senate passed it almost unanimously. The bill provides that every package or sack of flour or meal shall have the correct weight of the package or sack printed on it in letters and figures large enough to be easily read, and a penalty is fixed for the violation of the provisions of the law. It was stated in the debate on the bill that in many instances a sack of flour or meal purporting to contain twenty-four pounds really contained but nineteen, yet the purchaser paid for twenty-four pounds. Every housekeeper in the state who looks after her everyday purchases will be interested in this bill and thank the senator from Woodford for protecting them in this matter.

It is the general belief that too few legal hangings have been had in Kentucky in the past twenty years, but if a bill that is now before the legislature becomes a law there will never be another legal hanging in the state. In other words hanging is to be abolished and all criminals condemned to death will hereafter be electrocuted, as they are in New York and other states. The bill, which was introduced by Senator McNutt of Louisville, provides that all criminals condemned to death shall be electrocuted in the penitentiary at Frankfort, and does away with public executions, only a limited number of persons being permitted to witness the electrocution. This bill has already passed the senate and will likely pass the house without much opposition.

The same old bill to prohibit the playing of baseball on Sunday has been introduced this session and seems in a fair way to pass. This same bill has been introduced at every session for many years, but has always met with defeat. The house committee having the bill in charge has agreed to report it favorably, with an amendment which exempts cities of the first, second, third and fourth classes from its provisions. This amendment was agreed to on the ground that cities of the class named

can furnish ample police protection at all games on Sunday and prevent any disorder or disturbance.

A fight is to be made to have the express companies, telegraph and telephone companies under the control of the state railroad commission and put them on the same footing as railroad companies as far as regulating rates is concerned. A bill of a similar character was introduced last session as to express companies, but for some reason it was smothered, although its author, Senator George, made a desperate effort to get it voted on. There has been much complaint as to the high and arbitrary rates charged by express companies for years, and according to the general expression of opinion the rates are getting higher and the companies less considerate of the rights of the public every year.

The fight in the present legislature to secure money with which to build first-class public roads in every county is making good progress, as the Howarth-Wyatt bill has already passed the senate. This bill provides for taking a vote of the people on the question of amending the constitution so that state aid may be given to the counties for road purposes and further provide that any county may take a vote of the people as to levying a special road tax which shall not in any instance exceed 5 per cent of the taxable value of all the property in the county. The mountain counties are especially interested in this proposition, and if given the opportunity will vote almost solidly for such an amendment to the constitution. Some of the senators were afraid the counties might vote too large a debt on themselves and then have to repudiate it, as has been done as to the railroad debts in several counties in recent years, but twenty-seven senators voted for the bill, while only eight voted against it. The few counties in the state that have good roads and have had them for many years do not appreciate or understand the difficulties encountered in traveling over counties that have nothing but mud roads, but public sentiment is aroused on this question, and it is almost a certainty that the Howarth-Wyatt bill will pass and that the proposed amendment to the constitution will be voted by the people at the next election.

There seems to be no end to the new bills introduced, and, strange to say, the best and most important bills seem to be coming in late. During the past week the following important ones have been introduced.

An act providing for the security of depositors in banks and creating a "bank depositors' indemnity fund" and providing regulations therefor.

An act providing for a two-cent per mile fare for passengers on all railroads in this state.

An act appropriating \$100,000 for the erection of buildings on the state fair grounds.

An act to prohibit betting on horse races on any racetrack in this state, and an act to repeal the law creating the state racing commission.

An act to abolish the present board of prison commissioners and creating a new board of four members to be appointed by the governor, two members from each political party.

An act creating a state board of bank examiners, to consist of four members, two from each political party, to be appointed by the governor.

An act providing that the state board of control shall consist of four members instead of three and two of them shall be selected by the governor from each political party. The bill does not propose to disturb the present members of the board, which has two Democrats and one Republican on it, but provides that one more Republican shall be appointed on it at once and the board shall hereafter consist of two Republicans and two Democrats.

An act to prohibit the operation of "bucket shops" and to prevent speculation in margins and futures.

An act providing that where a regular circuit judge cannot sit in any case, another regularly elected circuit judge shall try the case and the judge to try it shall be selected by the court of appeals.

An act providing that insurance companies shall pay a tax to the state of \$4 on every \$100 in premiums collected in Kentucky. The state now collects \$2 on every \$100 worth of premiums.

Somebody started a story that the state had been paying out too much money for the examination of insurance companies in the past few years and the rumor went so far that the senate passed a resolution asking the new insurance commissioner to report to the senate just how much these examinations had cost the state in the past twelve years, this period including the past four years, when so many insurance company scandals in New York had to be investigated. The commissioner's report showed that for the past twelve years the amount paid to special examiners and their expenses amounted to about \$23,000, and of this amount about \$18,000 had been paid out in the last four years, but the insurance companies themselves paid all this expense and in reality it cost the state nothing. The state insurance bureau has been an adjunct of the state auditor's office since its establishment nearly forty years ago, and the auditor appoints the insurance commissioner, but a bill has been introduced in this legislature providing that it shall hereafter be a separate department and that the senate shall elect the commissioner.

JOHN H. STUART.

THE MARKET

Berea Prices

Eggs, per doz.—15-20c.
Butter, per lb.—15-20c.
Potatoes, Irish, per bu.—\$0.80-\$1.00
Apples, per bu.—\$1.50-\$2.50.
Lemon, per lb., 12-20c.
Hani, per lb., 17c.
Lard, per lb.—10-12c.
Turkeys, undressed, 10-11c.
Rabbits, each, 10c.
Chickens, on foot, per lb., 10c.
Chickens, dressed, per lb., 12½c.
Walnuts, per bu., 40-50c.

Live Stock

Louisville, Feb. 11, 1908.

Choice export steers	4 75	5 25
Light shipping steers	4 50	4 75
Choice butcher steers	4 50	5 00
Medium butcher steers	4 00	4 50
Common butcher steers	3 25	4 00
Choice butcher heifers	3 85	4 40
Medium butcher heifers	3 40	3 85
Common butcher heifers	2 75	3 40
Choice butcher cows	3 50	4 25
Medium butcher cows	3 00	3 50
Common butcher cows	2 25	3 00
Canners	1 00	2 25
Choice fat oxen	4 25	4 75
Medium oxen	3 00	4 00
Choice bulls	3 25	3 80
Medium bulls	2 50	3 25
Common bulls	2 00	2 50
Choice veal calves	6 25	6 75
Common calves	2 50	3 50
Common calves	2 50	3 00
Good feeders	4 25	4 50
Medium feeders	3 75	4 25
Common feeders	3 25	3 75
Choice stock steers	3 75	4 25
Medium stock steers	3 25	3 75
Common stock steers	2 75	3 25
Choice stock heifers	3 00	3 50
Medium stock heifers	2 25	3 00
Common stock heifers	2 50	3 25
Choice milk cows	35 00	40 00
Medium milk cows	25 00	30 00
Common milk cows	10 00	20 00

HOES

Choice packers and butchers, 200 to 300 lbs.	4 50
Medium packers and butchers, 150 to 200 lbs.	4 00
Choice pigs, 90-120 lbs.	4 35
Light pigs, 50-90 lbs.	4 00
Light shipping, 120-150 lbs.	4 35
Toughs, 150-200 lbs.	2 50

SHEEP

Choice fat sheep	3 50	4 00
Medium sheep	3 00	3 50
Common sheep	2 00	3 00
Bucks	1 00	2 50
Choice lambs	5 50	6 00
Good butcher lambs	4 50	5 00
Culls and tail-ends	3 00	4 00

MESS PORKS—\$8.50.

HAMS—Choice, sugar cured, light and special cure, 11½c, heavy to medium 11 to 11½c.

SHOULDERBLS—¾c per lb.

BACON—Clear rib sides, 9½c, regular clear sides 9½c, breakfast bacon 14½c, sugar cured shoulders 8½c, ham extra 9½c, bellies light 10½c, heavy 10½c.

LARD—Prime steam in tierces 9½c; pure leaf in tierces 10½c, in tubs 10½c.

DRESSED BEEF—12c.

EGGS—Case count 12c per doz.; candled, 22c.

WHEAT—20c per lb.

POULTRY—Spring chickens, small 10-15c per lb., large 12c, hens 10c, ducks, small young 12c, old 10c; turkeys, young 10c, old 8c; geese 7c; rabbits \$1.50 per doz.

SQUIRRELS—\$1.25 per doz.

WHEAT—No. 2 red and long berry \$1.00, No. 3 red and long berry 98c.

CORN—No. 2 white 60c, No. 3 mixed 60c.

OATS—No. 2 white 53c, No. 2 mixed 52c.

RYE—No. 2 Northern 92c.

Tan Bark

Price at the depot at Berea, per cord, \$7.00.

Ties

TIES—Price at the station at Berea; Firsts, 48c, culls 20c, both 8 and 2½ foot lengths.

Spes

Prices paid by Standard Wheel Co. at Berea, for black or shell bark hickory spokes, split or sawed.

	Per Thous.
First size, A and B grade,	\$ 16 00
First size, C grade,	9 60
First size, D grade,	7 00
Second size, A and B grade,	21 00
Second size, C grade,	12 00
Second size, D grade,	9 00
Third size, A and B grade,	25 00
Third size, C grade,	12 00
Fourth size, A and B grade,	30 00
and size is 2 in. on the heart, 2 in. first size is 1½ in. on the heart, 1½ in. deep and 28 to 30 in. long. Second and 30 in. long. Third size is 2¼ in. on the heart, 2¼ in. deep and 30 in. long. Fourth size is 2½ in. on the heart, 2½ in. deep and 30 in. long. A & B grade is good, sound, white, coarse, heavy growth, live timber, full to sizes and free from defects. C grade is good, sound, white timber, that is lighter in weight, and growth is finer and not so heavy as the A & B grade. It must be free from defects also, and full to size.	

LOGGERS SAW THE AWFUL CRIME

COMMITTED BY THEIR COMRADE BUT WERE UNABLE TO GIVE AID.

KENTUCKIAN KILLS WIFE AND THEN HIMSELF

While Frenzied Because His Breakfast Was Not Ready When He Returned Home He Thought To Be the Cause of the Tragedy.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 10.—A tragedy most harrowing in its details was enacted in a cabin home on the Fayette county bank of the Kentucky river, near Valley View, when shortly before 7 o'clock Sunday morning Elvin Newby murdered his wife and then killed himself.

Newby was 20 years of age and was the son of Lathrop Newby, a farmer residing on the Madison county side of the river.

At the age of 20 Newby married a Miss Howard, sister of Alfred Howard, a contracting carpenter, who resides in this city, and she bore him two daughters. Some three years ago this wife and mother died and the daughters were sent to this city to make their home with their uncle, Alfred Howard.

About two years ago Newby married Ellen Campbell, aged 27, the divorced wife of Sam Campbell, of Louisville. She had a daughter, now about five years of age, and this unfortunate met a violent end of contention in the Newby home. Finally there was a separation, followed by a reconciliation about two months ago.

Newby secured a place with the Kentucky River Paper Co., moved into the three-room house on the hillside near Valley View and set about his work as foreman of the night crew working on the log boom. A few days after the Campbell child was stricken with cerebral spinal meningitis.

Having few neighbors and no nurse, the mother had attended to the child day and night, snatching now and then a nap until her energy was well nigh exhausted.

Newby left the boom about 6:30 Sunday morning, and climbed the hill to his home. Leonard Richardson and George Howard, who had taken up the work in the river where he left off, saw Newby enter the house. Later they were startled by a shot fired in the house. An instant later they saw the front door open, and Mrs. Newby, clad only in her night gown and shoes, ran out, her screams piercing the ears. Behind her Newby rushed with a revolver in his hand.

The woman reached the yard, and was attempting to escape down the hill. The man leveled the revolver at her back, and fired twice in rapid succession. The woman fell prostrate upon her face. Newby rushed into the yard, and halting directly over her, fired two more shots. He then shot himself through the heart. The horrified witnesses to awful slaughter, balancing themselves on running logs in the high tide of the river, were powerless to lend a staying hand.

No one knows what occurred to provoke the tragedy, but the presumption is that Newby, finding his tired wife asleep and no breakfast ready for him, worked himself into homicidal rage.

MATCHES AND PINS

Fed to Baby so Nurse Could Have More Time to Herself.

Muscola, I. I., Feb. 10.—Aurelio Lightbourne, 16 years old, who says he is a West Indian, was locked up in the Newnan county jail on a charge of assault in the second degree.

The complainant is William J. Perry, of Rockville Center, who has employed the girl for the last two years. Some weeks ago he noticed his boy, 2 years old, was seriously ill at times, and indigestion, matches and safety pins were found in the child's stomach after an operation.

A few days ago the girl became deeply interested in religion and in the proposed erection of a new Baptist church for the negroes of Rockville Center. After one of the meetings she returned to her home with the Perry family and acknowledged she had been the cause of the repeated illness of the baby.

"I gave him pins, matches and sometimes hair and safety pins so he would be sick, and then I would have more time to myself," she said.

Forced To Give Up Keys.

Knoxville, Tenn., Feb. 10.—"Stone wall" Ellis, under sentence of three years for larceny and who was being held in jail at Sevierville, Tenn., awaiting an appeal to the supreme court, frightened Mrs. J. D. Hiseck, wife of the jailer, and caused her to give up the keys. He escaped.

Cankers Sentenced.

Murphyboro, Ill., Feb. 10.—W. H. Smith and J. S. Nall, of Henry county, Ky., were sentenced to the penitentiary for a term not to exceed five years in circuit court here for conspiracy to defraud the Elksville (Ill.) State bank of \$5,192.

Four Men Rob Bank.

Sulphur Springs, Ark., Feb. 10.—Four men blew open the vault of the Bank of Sulphur Springs and secured over \$1,500 in cash, besides notes and other valuables. The robbers made their escape.

SON SLAYS JUDGE HARGIS

NOTORIOUS KENTUCKY FEUDIST KILLED AFTER QUARREL.

Victim Long Prominent in Politics and Had Been Accused of Complicity in Many Murders.

Jackson, Ky.—Former County Judge James Hargis, for many years member of the state Democratic executive committee, accused of complicity in many murders and a prominent figure in the feuds which have disrupted Breathitt county for several years, was shot and instantly killed in his general store here about 3:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon by his son, Ben Hargis.

The son fired five shots in rapid succession at his father, who fell dead while his clerks were waiting on customers.

The exact cause of the murder has not been learned, but it is supposed to have been the result of differences which have existed between father and son for some time. The two men are reported to have had a severe quarrel several months ago, when the father, it is alleged, was compelled to resort to violence to restrain his son.

Young Hargis, it is said, has been drinking heavily of late. He came into the store late in the afternoon and was apparently under the influence of liquor. Judge Hargis, it is said, spoke to his son about his drinking and a quarrel resulted. Father and son stepped behind a counter in the store, when the son, after only a few minutes' conversation, drew a revolver and fired five shots. Four took effect, the noted mountain character falling dead. The young woman stenographer and the customers in the store rushed for the doors and fled in flight.

Young Hargis was arrested by the town marshal and Grover Hinton and placed in jail. He was raving like a madman and the officers were compelled to drag him to jail.

Judge Hargis had been for years a prominent figure in Kentucky in political and criminal circles. He had figured in the courts in the mountains for years on account of the murders of Dr. Cox, Attorney Marcum and James Cockrell.

NIGHT RIDERS TERRORIZE.

Destroy Tennessee Barns and Wound Several Persons.

Adams, Tenn.—Night riders, well armed and mounted, visited the farms of Hugh C. Lawrence and Wash T. Vicker, within three miles of this place, destroyed the barns on both farms, together with 20,000 pounds of tobacco, shot and wounded Lawrence and his son Bradley Lawrence, and whipped a negro named Mellow unmercifully.

The riders first visited the farm of Lawrence. He and his son were in the barn loading their tobacco on wagons and heard the night riders coming. They came out of the barn and started toward the house, and when within 15 or 20 yards of the house they met ten or a dozen of the riders and at once opened fire on them. They returned the fire, wounding Lawrence in the cheek and hand, and his son in the leg.

The riders retreated at the Lawrence's first fire, but rallied with some ten or fifteen reinforcements and renewed the attack, firing 70 or 80 shots through the windows of his house, where he and son had retreated after emptying their weapons. The Lawrence returned the fire, but no casualty occurred. Mrs. Lawrence, who was in the house, narrowly escaped being struck by the flying bullets.

Cald MacLean Is Released.

Tangier.—Cald Sir Harry MacLean, commander of the sultan's bodyguard and next to the sultan the most influential man in Morocco, has arrived here under an escort from the British fleet, who has held him under bondage for the past seven months.

He was brought here in accordance with the agreement which the British government finally succeeded in making with Raisuli for his release, in return for which Great Britain will pay \$100,000 to Raisuli and guarantee him protection and immunity from arrest.

Country in Grip of Storm.

Chicago.—A steetstorm which turned to rain Wednesday seriously affected telegraphic communication between Chicago and many outside cities, especially in the west. St. Louis, Omaha and Kansas City were entirely cut off from the east during the early hours by a steetstorm which surrounded St. Louis and extended into Iowa. In Chicago the storm affected much of the transportation in rush hours. Electric railroads were the principal sufferers.

Public Printer Suspended.

Washington.—President Roosevelt Wednesday temporarily suspended as public printer Charles A. Stillings and appointed William S. Rosser temporarily to fill the duties of that office. The action, as explained officially, is to facilitate the investigation now being made of the government printing office by congress.

St. Louis Man Found Dead.

San Diego, Cal.—S. A. Moody of St. Louis was found dead Friday morning in his room at the Hotel Richmond by his sister, Mrs. L. C. Stechan. Mr. Moody was 60 years old and was a pioneer resident of Webster Grove, a suburb of St. Louis.

Another Missouri County "Dry."

St. Louis, Mo.—Hay county voted in favor of local option Friday by a majority of 1,975 out of a total of 2,950. Sixty-seven of the 114 counties in Missouri are now "dry."

"IT'S AN ILL WIND—"



BOY TRAMPS HOLD MEETING

EXCLUDED BY HOBOES. THE LADS HAVE OWN CONVENTION.

"Kids" from Various Cities Tell Their Experiences and Give Advice to Others.

St. Louis.—Boy tramps who were drawn here by the national convention of the unemployed, now in session, and who were not permitted in the councils, which were limited to "hoboes," held a meeting Friday at which addresses were made by men of reputation among the wanderers.

"Kansas City Kid" was the guest of honor, because his "moniker" (monogram) is on more water tanks than that of any other traveler, and short speeches, brimful of advice, were delivered by other well-known tramps.

"New Haven Kid" contrasted conditions in the east and west and said his experience had been that a tramp is more liable to arrest in the east than the west. "Kid Murphy" of Springfield, Ill., advised against the use of "white line" (alcohol and water), saying it caused many hold-ups. "Jersey Red," who recently returned from Africa, advised tramps to keep away from the sea, because they had to work hard on ships. "Child Kid VI," with pathos in his voice, told of 22 arrests in two months and advised the boys never to get off trains in front of stations, and recited the advantages of a "good front."

"Gen." J. S. Coxey urged the tramps to settle down that they might be voters by the time his bill came up in congress.

Rev. John Ellis and Dr. Reimann, who styles himself "King of Tramps," also spoke, urging the tramps to become "hoboes" and seek after work.

YARMOUTH MARRIAGE ANNULLED

Alice Thaw Freed from Earl by British Divorce Court.

London.—Sir Birell Barnes, president of the divorce court Wednesday granted the countess of Yarmouth, who was Miss Alice Thaw, of Pittsburg, a decree nullifying her marriage to the earl of Yarmouth. The case was heard in private. At the time fixed for the commencement of the proceedings every one not actually engaged on the case was excluded from the court room. The case was practically undefended, and the hearing lasted for only half an hour. The countess, attired in a fashionable black gown, was present, but the earl of Yarmouth was not in court.

The earl of Yarmouth did not defend his case, his lawyer satisfying himself with pointing out that the evidence of the doctor removed any stigma placed upon the earl by the evidence of the plaintiff and that there was no ground upon which the countess could have sued for divorce. The judge pronounced his decree, annulling the marriage without comment. In the ordinary course of events it will be made absolute in six months. No mention was made of a marriage settlement, and it was learned from an authoritative source that, contrary to certain published statements, the question of revising the settlement has not been discussed by the principals or their solicitors and that it is not likely to be discussed. The brevity of the proceedings came as a surprise to everybody except those engaged on the case.

Woman Attorney Wins Case.

St. Paul, Minn.—Miss Elsie Williams, the first woman attorney who ever pleaded before the supreme court of Minnesota, won her case Friday when the supreme court affirmed the judgment of the Ramsey county district court in the proceedings for contempt brought against Robert C. Holbert. The case involved a judgment given for the defendant in an action brought by the receiver appointed in supplementary proceedings. Holbert was charged with contempt, but the lower court dismissed the proceedings.

DENIES THAT HE RAN AWAY.

C. W. Morse Interviewed on Board the Campana.

Queenstown.—A correspondent of the Associated Press Friday night boarded the Cunard line steamer Campana and found Charles W. Morse of New York in the smoking room enjoying a game of cards.

Without a moment's hesitation Mr. Morse granted an interview to the correspondent.

He was shown extracts from Lon-



CHARLES W. MORSE.

don papers referring to him as having fled from his creditors, etc. Mr. Morse said there was absolutely nothing in these reports, saying they were "New York mountebanks." He added that he had sent cable dispatches to New York concerning his position and that he would rectify matters when he returned there after about ten days.

HITCHCOCK TAFT'S MANAGER.

First Assistant Postmaster General Will Resign Soon.

Washington.—Announcement was made Friday of the approaching retirement from the postal service of Frank H. Hitchcock, first assistant postmaster general. Mr. Hitchcock will assume the management of the campaign of Secretary Taft for the Republican nomination to the presidency.

The exact date of the retirement has not been determined definitely, but it probably will be about February 15.

Mr. Hitchcock will be succeeded as first assistant postmaster general by Dr. Charles P. Grandfield, who, for a little more than two years, has been chief of the bureau over which Mr. Hitchcock presides. Dr. Grandfield has been actively identified with the postal service for about 20 years and is widely known and highly esteemed personally and officially.

May Move Thaw to Poughkeepsie.

Fishkill Landing.—With the purpose of seeking an asylum more congenial to Harry Thaw than Matteawan state hospital, where he is now under observation, Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw and Daniel O'Reilly, one of Thaw's counsel, will inspect the insane asylum in Poughkeepsie next Monday. Mrs. Thaw and Mr. O'Reilly visited Thaw Friday, when the contemplated visit to Poughkeepsie was discussed.

Negro Lynched in Louisiana.

Delhi, La.—Robert Mitchell, colored, an alleged murderer, was taken from a deputy sheriff by a mob at Oak Grove, near here, Thursday afternoon and lynched. A rope was placed around the negro's neck and he was hanged to a railroad water tank.

Copenhagen Bank Suspend.

Copenhagen.—Owing to recent heavy withdrawals the Copenhagen Freeholders' bank has temporarily suspended payments. The bank's capital is about \$2,000,000.

Round About the State

What Is Going On in Different Sections of Kentucky.

COUNTY UNIT BILL.

It Is Said, Will Be Used to Elect Bradley or Aid Anti-Beckham Democrat.

Frankfort, Ky.—It is reported in certain quarters that the end of the senatorial fight is in sight, and it will come about through the agency of the county unit local option bill.

According to the plan outlined the county unit bill will be taken from the committee on religion and morals and recommended to the committee on Kentucky statutes. This will be a victory for the liquor men, and later the bill will be killed in exchange for the help of the republicans in killing the anti-Hockham democrats will vote for Bradley.

If this fails to elect him Bradley will, according to the story, withdraw from the race and let the republicans mullie on some anti-Hockham democrat and elect him.

This can not be brought about for ten days or two weeks, but that is the best information that can be secured on the situation.

Another informal ballot for United States senator was made necessary because each house of the legislature adjourned just before noon in respect to the memory of Wm. Goebel, who died eight years ago.

Only 38 members answered present and no formal ballot was taken.

TO BAR RACE TRACK BETTING.

Act to Abolish State Racing Commission Also Introduced by Oliver.

Frankfort, Ky.—Senator A. J. Oliver, of Allen county, introduced a bill to prevent betting on race horses at any track in Kentucky, and imposing a fine of \$200 for each offense. Senator Oliver also introduced a bill to repeal the act creating the state racing commission. The bills came without notice and created surprise, inasmuch as the thoroughbred horse business is one of the largest industries in Kentucky, though not in the section from which Senator Oliver comes. It is believed that the bills will die in the hands of the committees. It is regarded as doubtful if Senator Oliver himself will seek to force the passage of the bills, but he desires to place himself on record as being against betting on races. The bill to prevent betting on races is sweeping. It not only prohibits betting, but provides that any person or corporation owning and controlling race tracks, if convicted of permitting betting on their property, shall be fined not less than \$500 for the first offense and not less than \$1,000 for each offense thereafter.

Licking Rolling Mill Burns.

Covington, Ky.—Fire which broke out in the early morning gutted the Licking Rolling mill, Twelfth street and Licking river. W. J. Droegge estimates the damage as \$200,000, partly insured. The Licking Rolling mill was one of the largest industrial ventures operated in the state of Kentucky and usually employed about 400 men, manufacturing bar iron. The origin is unknown.

Electrocution Bill Passes.

Frankfort, Ky.—In the senate Mr. McQuinn's bill providing that future executions in the state shall be by electrocution and take place inside the state prison at Frankfort, was passed, also the Newman bill regulating the weight of packages or sacks of flour and meal and requiring the weight to be printed on the sacks.

Forecasted by a Dream.

Glasgow, Ky.—The 3-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Borgo Parrish, was burned to death at his home, near Walnut Hill. Mrs. Parrish, mother of the child, says she was warned of the horrible fate of her babe about three weeks ago in a dream, and that her baby was burned to death precisely as she dreamed it would be.

To Stop Tax War.

Louisville, Ky.—To put an end to tax litigation it is said that a bill will soon be put before the legislature transferring the entire title of the Louisville Water Co. to the city. At present the city owns but the controlling stock, and the company has been compelled to pay city, county and state taxes.

Heir to Vast Fortune.

Lexington, Ky.—Ex-Mayor H. T. Duncan has been notified that he is one of several heirs to a Scotland fortune estimated at \$14,000,000. Mrs. Annie Putnam, Salem, Mass., has organized a movement to engage legal counsel to investigate the property and asks Duncan's co-operation.

Applegate Again Tipped.

Covington, Ky.—It is said that Gov. Willson was ready to make the appointment of L. T. Applegate as the commonwealth attorney to succeed Maurice Galvin. It is claimed the office was offered to Attorney Charles Walker, who declined it.

Broke Up Church Meeting.

Somerset, Ky.—Charles Thompson, of Hockcastle county, was shot twice by Jordan Hatcher at a meeting at Friendship church, causing the meeting to break up in a panic. The trouble was over a woman. Thompson can not recover. Hatcher was arrested.

Bosworth Bill Passes Senate.

Frankfort, Ky.—The senate passed the Bosworth bill to vote on an amendment to the constitution which will permit state aid to build public roads and allow the counties to increase the tax vote for public roads.

Copenghagen Bank Suspend.

Copenhagen.—Owing to recent heavy withdrawals the Copenhagen Freeholders' bank has temporarily suspended payments. The bank's capital is about \$2,000,000.

DEMENTED GIRL

Who Sought to Drown, Was Frozen to Death in the Icey Creek.

Frankfort, Ky.—Becoming suddenly demented, Miss Sallie Ruth Wilson, aged 28, daughter of J. S. Wilson, a prosperous farmer, rushed from her residence near here in her night clothes in the early morning and jumped into a creek. She remained in the water waist high until she was frozen to death. She would have been drowned but the ice prevented her from sinking far enough into the water. Her body was bruised and her hands lacerated by the ice in her desperate struggles to free herself from her pinioned position after she had come to her senses and realized her fate.

Her aged father and mother, half clad, groped in the darkness to locate her. "I am smothering," she screamed to her mother as she rushed out of the house and, fearing that she intended to commit suicide, they hurried after her.

After searching for a half hour the parents found their daughter in a sitting posture embedded in the ice. She has been brooding of late over the suicide of her brother, H. A. Wilson, two years ago.

COUNTY UNIT BILL.

Disposition of Measure Said to Be Involved in Senatorial Fight.

Frankfort, Ky.—If W. O. Bradley is not elected to the senate by the present legislature, it is said that it will be because of a rule of the house which requires a two-thirds vote to take a bill or report out of the hands of a committee.

Under this rule the contested election committees can not be compelled to report, and, therefore, no democrat can be unelected if the committees decline to report, even if a bare majority of the house are willing to vote to unseat.

The same rule will apply to the county unit local option bill if it ever reaches a committee that is unfavorable to it.

The committee on religion and morals, which now has the bill, announced that it would not report the bill until next week, and then a fight will be made to recommit the bill to the statutes committee.

It is positively asserted that Bradley will get no democratic votes until this bill is defeated, hence there will be no senator elected until the county unit measure is disposed of for keeps.

Under Ku-Klux Law.

Paducah, Ky.—Under the old Ku Klux law Martin Farley and Tom Childs, young farmers of Marshall county, were held to the grand jury at Benton on the charge of "whitewashing." The accused, it is alleged, whipped Steve Whitfield, a negro, who worked on the farm of Zeh Holland. It is charged that they belong to a gang organized to drive the negroes out of Marshall county.

Phones Ordered Out.

Paducah, Ky.—The aldermen followed the action of the councilmen in ordering the East Tennessee Telephone Co.'s telephones out of the city buildings. Notice was served on the company at midnight. Underwriters assert that risks will now be greater, and anticipate a raise in insurance rates because 90 per cent. of the fire alarms are sent in by telephone.

Night Riders Cut Telephone Wires.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—A small body of night riders operated in Western Christian county. Telephone wires were cut in several places to prevent an alarm being given. Lucian Means, a farmer, is reported to have been whipped for having sold tobacco outside of the association.

Heir to \$30,000.

Louisville, Ky.—James Gardiner, a policeman, has just received word from St. Louis that he was sole beneficiary to an estate valued at \$30,000, which was left to him by his aunt, Mrs. Bridget Garvey.

Given the Limit.

Hindenburg, Ky.—Charles Reed, who shot and wounded Chief of Police Smith some weeks ago, confessed and was given the limit, five years in the penitentiary. One of the officer's eyes was shot out.

Troops to Depart.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—Company D, Kentucky State Guard, is to be relieved from guard duty here by a detail of 14 men from Company H, of Middleboro, under command of Maj. George W. Albrecht.

Said to Have Aided Convict.

Frankfort, Ky.—E. P. Ashcraft, a former convict, was indicted by the Franklin grand jury on the charge of aiding in the escape of Bert Wing.

Fifty More Are Idle.

Covington, Ky.—Fifty more men were laid off in the Q & C shops at Ludlow, which practically leaves but few men in the shops. It was said that the same rule would go into effect in the shops located at Somerset, Ky.

Veteran Minister Dies.

Marrowbone, Ky.—Elder Drury M. Lollar, a nonagenarian of Blacks Ferry, and one of the wealthiest citizens of this county, died at his home after an illness of many months, due to his extreme age.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.



Mountain Life as we Mean to Make it.

Good Roads
Good Churches

Good Homes
Good Schools

BEREA—CAPITAL OF THE MOUNTAINS

MADISON COUNTY.

KINGSTON. Feb. 10.—Miss Lucile Gibbs is going to school at Richmond this winter.—Mrs. Ben Crook died last Thursday at her home with consumption. Mrs. Crook was a dear and a lovely Christian woman and beloved by all who knew her. The family are tendered the sympathy of their friends in this bereavement. She was laid to rest in the Richmond cemetery Saturday.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Crawford have been very sick with grippe for the past week.—Attorney O. P. Jackson of Richmond spent Saturday night with his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Jackson, of Mott.—Mr. A. P. Settle sold lots of goods at his auction sale last Saturday.—A winter school is being taught at this place by Mrs. Mina Armstrong with good attendance. Mrs. Armstrong is a fine school teacher.—Sunday School at this place is progressing nicely. A large crowd attends a fine Sunday School at Mott every Sunday evening at 2 o'clock.

ESTILL COUNTY.

WAGERSVILLE.

Wagersville, Feb. 1.—Mr. and Mrs. James Wilson were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Kelly Saturday and Sunday.—Ora, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Kelly is sick again.—Mesdames James Wilson and Joe Kidwell spent Friday at Mr. Jeff Wagers.—Uncle Sid Wagers is visiting his daughter, Mrs. J. M. Edwards this week.—Misses Edith and Vina Fowler visited their sister, Mrs. Archie Wagers on Red Lick a few days this week.—Burlie Broadus of Panola, was with friends at this place Saturday night and Sunday.—Miss Catherine Wagers spent Wednesday night with Miss Grace Wagers.—Gov. Edwards of College Hill, is visiting his brother, Dr. E. E. Edwards at this place.

LOCUST BRANCH.

Locust Branch, Feb. 3.—Married, on Jan. 29, Mr. Curtis French to Miss Emma Denny at the home of the bride. They were surprised by a band of serenaders and the reception was followed by a dance at Mr. French's home.—Mr. Jas. Combs of Madison was buying cows and calves here last week.—H. G. Bicknell sold a cow and calf last week for \$50.00 to Mr. Lamb of Paint Lick.—Born to the wife of Samuel Powell a 12 pound boy.—Mr. and Mrs. Esq. Bengel of Knox Lick are rejoicing over the arrival of their eleventh boy.—Willie Gentry of this place is sick.—Walter Richardson has been under the weather with grippe.—H. G. Bicknell, Jno. A. Bicknell, Boan Gentry and J. M. Coyle attended court at Richmond Monday. They had some cattle for sale.—Jno. Campbell and wife visited Mr. and Mrs. Flem Campbell Sunday in spite of the weather.—Hazel Bicknell was the guest of Maud Campbell Saturday night and Sunday.—Uncle Tyra Bicknell had a wood cutting Friday and a dance the following night.—We are glad the panic is over but sorry the price of cross ties has fallen. The tie buyers say that they can't get any contracts for ties this year. Contracts that have already been made have been cancelled.—Elby Revis has been making an extended visit with his parents but will leave in a few days for Indiana.

HAPPY TOP.

Happytop, Feb. 8.—Last Tuesday Mrs. John Chandler passed away. Mrs. Chandler was a pious old woman, a member of the Baptist Church.—Mr. A. D. Logsdon is visiting his three married daughters in Hamilton, O.—Mr. and Mrs. James France and son Allen are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Cain.—Mrs. Lydia Logsdon and her little daughter, Talitha visited Mrs. Coalman Farthing.—Mr. Joe Cox visited Mr. A. D. Logsdon last Sunday.—Miss Alma Tungate of Middlefork visited her aunt, Mrs. Robert Todd last Thursday and Friday.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

GOCHLAND.

Gochland, Feb. 2.—The Rev. Bill Chastain has organized a church at Climax.—Bert Lunsford is teaching a singing school at Bethel church house on Clover Bottom.—J. F. Dooley was in Wildie last week on business.—J. C. Phillips visited friends on Clear Creek Friday.—Several attended the singing at Frank Dooley's Saturday night. W. H. Jones got very sick on his return, but was able to go to Berea Sunday morning.—John Witt and wife of Doublelick paid J. C. Phillips and family a call Saturday and Sunday.—Bert Lunsford has returned from Little Clover where he has been on business for the last week.—John W. Phillips went to Lewis Lakes Friday on business.

Gochland, Feb. 8.—The Rev. James Lunsford of Sycamore preached at Pine Grove last Sunday.—Constable W. W. Anglin of Disputanta was here Wednesday on business.—Joseph Wilson of Climax has been for the last week surveying land.—Jerome Cox of Knox county has been visiting J. M. Cox of this place recently. He contemplates moving to Rockcastle in the near future. We are always glad to gain good citizens.—Moses Anglin of Clearcreek was on Big Hill last week.—Stella Sexton of Climax was visiting John W. Phillips Friday.—Ada Dooley of Gochland has gone to Big Hill Madison county to stay a few days with her aunt Addie Richardson.—Sunford Isaacs was home last week from Johnetta Ky.—Mrs. Hearst of Robinson visited J. J. Drew recently.—Lou V. Phillips is still improving.

LAUREL COUNTY.

LONDON.

London, Feb. 8.—Mr. Hnm Hicks has returned to London after an extended visit to Jackson County.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hicks, a fine girl.—Mrs. Mary E. Lambert is improving slowly.—Mrs. Margaret Rice celebrates her 50th birthday today.—Prayer services at Warnes Grove every Sunday.—Mrs. Mary Justice was visiting Mrs. Margaret Rice and Mrs. Mary Lambert Thursday.—The people of London are preparing to build a M. E. church house.—Little Miss Sallie Justice was visiting Mrs. Margaret Rice this week.—Miss Sallie Vaada is making her home with Mr. Jim Laros this winter.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

VINCENT.

Vincent, Feb. 1.—J. C. Botner and H. H. Manions were in Beattyville Thursday.—Mr. Ray Manions of Paint Lick is visiting his parents.—W. C. Hamilton the tie-man is buying all the ties he can get.—Walter Bryant and wife were the guests of L. B. Venable over Saturday and Sunday.—Minter Day of Blake and Harvey Venable of Vincent have gone into the sheep business.—Ed Hurst gave the young folks of Vincent a candy party Thursday night and all report a good time.—Elbert Minter who has been confined with fever is slowly improving.—S. A. Caudell of Travelers Rest has gone to the western part of the state to solicit orders for the Freeman Portrait Co.—Harvey Marcum who has mumps is improving.—Harvey Venable and Daniel Turner have sold their talking machine and hand organ to John Chesnut and Grant Spivy and they are now on the road.—There is much interest manifested in the petitions for the release of Caleb Foxers and Democrats as well as Republicans are all signing them.—A series of meetings commenced at Vincent Friday night conducted by the Rev. Mr. Stamper.—Harrison Turner has resumed his old job as engineer for the Botner Mill Company.—Isaac Botner was the guest of L. B. Venable Sunday.

JACKSON COUNTY.

NATHANTON.

Nathanton, Feb. 1.—Very rainy

weather now, everybody seems very busy sitting around the fire.—Miss Fannie Davis and Mr. Dea Smith of near McKee, were married Jan. 23. May their pleasures be many is the wish of their many friends.—Mrs. Lizzie Shephard who has been visiting friends and relatives of this place, contemplates going to Knox by the 15th of this month.—Born to the wife of James Moore a fine boy and girl on January 24. Both mother and babies are doing well.—Mrs. Lizzie Moore visited her son, James Moore Sunday last.—Mr. Carter Davis is building him a dwelling house.—Martha and Etna Bingham visited their sister, Mrs. Nanale Bowles last week.—Mr. Marlon Madden near this place, got his house burned, the cause is unknown.—Mr. Sam Judd passed thru here this week.—Mrs. Lizzie Shephard visited the Rev. John Holcomb and family Tuesday night.—Miss Rattle Hurt is on the sick list in this writing.—Sunday was regular preaching time at Mt. Gil-ead but all got disappointed as the pastor, Rev. Joe Ward, did not come.

ANNVILLE.

Annvillle, Feb. 1.—Joe Johnson and Marlon Holcomb started to Richmond yesterday with a bunch of cattle.—Sunday school has been reorganized recently here. Mrs. Tilda York, Superintendent, Mrs. Mollie Webb and Misses Mattie Medlock and Susie Watson are the teachers.—Mrs. Polly Akeman and Mrs. Spicy Johnson visited friends on Moores Creek last Tuesday and Wednesday.—Our teachers, Mr. and Mrs. Lee J. Webb are doing fine work having more pupils than can be accommodated.—Major Jones and wife from Fletcher were here last week. Mr. Jones is thinking of going into business here.—Frank King made a business trip to Leslie county last week.—The Rev. Sam Johnson is seriously ill of grippe. He was taken very ill while he was at church.—More sickness in this part than has been for years but no deaths.—Wm. Isaacs and Oscar Rader both drummers, are at home after being on a three week's trip.—Miss Shille Cunagin was thrown from her horse one day last week and hurt very badly. We hope she will soon be well.

BECKLEY.

Hurley, Feb. 6.—Wm. Hurley's goods wagon went to East Bernstadt Thursday after goods and didn't get back until Wednesday on account of snow and ice.—Ellihu Hurley has the measles but is getting along nicely.—Mrs. Lizzie McCollum and L. J. Cole visited old grandpa Gabbard, who is very feeble, Tuesday.—Mr. V. Morris came to Mr. John Roberts' coal bank after a load of coal Tuesday. His team ran away with his coal but luckily he was not on the wagon.—The boys of this place are having lots of fun gaining this week. Dea Gabbard killed seventeen quails last Saturday.—Ellihu Phillips is still very poorly.—Lula Gabbard and Minnie Johnson have been visiting at Mr. John Gabbard's and came home Thursday.

ISLAND CITY.

Island City, Feb. 8.—David Chadwell left Friday for Beattyville.—H. E. Peters has become an owner of two shares in the Booneville Bank.—J. H. Hunter has organized a singing school at Oak Grove with a large attendance.—D. B. Peters, F. F. McCollum and Mrs. Dr. Mahaffey visited H. M. Morris, postmaster at Island City, Sunday.—In the recent case of the Commonwealth at Manchester against R. H. Bowman, Perry Combs, James Hoskins, W. M. Gentry and James Kelly, on charge of rescuing a prisoner, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty. The boys are stepping high.—Jessie Rowlett, an agent for The Citizen, passed thru here a few days ago and did a fine business. Everybody wants The Citizen.—A part of the Oak Grove school is now preparing to go to Berea to school.—T. P. Hudson who has been ill for the past month is out again.—William Handy of Booneville died a few days ago from a drink of hay run.—William Stewart is erecting a new dwelling on Sycamore street.—Walter Oldham has just completed a side room to his dwelling.—Born to the wife of Sam Saylor a ten pound bouncing boy.—Robert Morris is having a phone placed in his dwelling.—There is a report that H. C. McGeorge is going to get married Feb. 13.—Hardy Johnson is again on the Burning Spring circuit. Everybody has a welcome for Bro. Johnson.—The W. M. A. camp at Oak Grove has about 45 members. The team did fine work Saturday night.

DOUBLELICK.

Doublelick, Feb. 8.—Revival meeting closed at this place Wednesday night with one addition to the church. The Rev. T. F. Fawcett conducted the services.—Mr. Sam Callahan of this place and Miss Nannie

Hornsby of Berea were married the 29th of last month. Their many friends join in wishing them success and happiness.—Miss Nannie Witt who has been visiting home folks for the past week left this morning to go to Berea to spend the rest of the winter.—Mr. Canedy Sparks went to Berea on business yesterday.—Mr. L. B. Martin of Doublelick is going to Illinois.—There is no sickness in this neighborhood.

EVERGREEN.

Evergreen, Feb. 7.—The Rev. Mr. Forbush stayed all night with J. W. Jones last night on his way to Dry Park, where he will preach Saturday and Sunday.—Green Lake is gone to the river to haul logs.—The Rev. James Lunsford has gone into the goods business at the L. B. Martin stand near Pine Grove. The people of this place are glad to welcome him here again. He is a good preacher and good merchant.—Old Aunt Bissler Griffin is on the sick list.—There will be preaching at Bethel the fourth Saturday and Sunday of this month by the Rev. Mr. Forbush.—Little Tom Coyle is visiting friends and relatives in Jackson County.—Thad Lake has hired Roy Drew to help him cut logs this spring.—J. W. Jones, J. C. Jones and Roy Jones went in a cave on Horse Lick last Friday and killed two big wild cats and as they returned home J. C. Jones got caught in a steel trap by the foot but was not hurt very badly.

OLIN.

Olin, Feb. 7.—Bad colds seem to be all the go.—Old Uncle Sammie Johnson is very low with pneumonia. He is a Baptist minister and greatly beloved by all who know him.—Johnnie P. Johnson expects to move to Corbin in a few days.—There is a good tide in Laurel Fork Creek and some of the boys are riding cross ties.—Willie Medlock sold a mule a few days ago for \$10.—Miss Martha Morris of Mildred was here a few days ago visiting her brother Tom.

MIDDLEFORK.

Middlefork, Feb. 8.—Mr. Bill Lear of Heflers Branch has gone into the picture business.—Green Lake of Evergreen, visited at his father-in-law, Wes Angel's Sunday night.—Mrs. Cap Wilson has been confined to her bed for several days and continues very poorly.—Mr. Pomp Carpenter of Bangor, our Deputy Sheriff, was at this place Friday and Saturday on business.—Wes Angel made a business trip to McKee Tuesday.—Green Parker has his new house almost completed.—Frank Morris of this place is teaching a subscription school at Livingston, Ky.—Ollie Angel who has been very low for several days with liver trouble is slowly improving.

TYNES.

Tynes, Feb. 11.—The Rev. Arch Peters and Miss Sadie Welch of Gray Hawk, passed thru here yesterday.—Mr. W. K. Jones had a fine crowd at the last day of his school Wednesday.—Dan Cook of this place, is very low with consumption.—Jane Hamilton who has had a long sick spell is improving.—The Rev. Rob Welch gave the young folks a fine social Tuesday night.—Mr. Ferguson a traveling man who is staying at S. M. Anderson's is in very bad health.—George Amyx visited Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton of this place yesterday.—Johnnie Morris of Bryndshaw, died Monday from measles.—Mr. John D. Fields visited Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Tillery of Privett Wednesday afternoon.—Mr. Austin Maddin our new fruit agent is doing business with the citizens in this part.—Mr. J. M. Metten of Privett, spent Sunday with his father-in-law, L. J. Peters.—Mr. A. J. Hamilton, dentist, visited Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Farmer Monday.

McKEE.

McKee, Feb. 10.—John Farmer, Jr., of Paris, Ky., is visiting his father, John Farmer, jailor, this week.—G. M. Parsons and John Blanton of Drip Rock were in town last Monday.—Measles are still raging here. There are at present about twenty cases in town.—John Morris died last Monday of measles at his home near here. Also, Widow Brumback died Sunday morning at 2:10 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to the family burying ground near Tynes today for interment. Both of the bereaved families have our sincere sympathy.—The Academy is still closed. Also, Sunday School which was held at the school building is closed on account of measles.—There is no snail-pox here now. The closest is at V. T. Sparks' about four miles north-east of here.—Mr. C. J. Ramsey and Miss Turner, daughter of Wm. Turner, were married last Thursday. We wish them a happy and prosperous union.—One of our merchants, S. Hollandsworth, is on the sick list.—Squire Dean and Constable Engle of Coyle District were in town on business last Monday.

Confidence

when eating, that your food is of highest wholesomeness—that it has nothing in it that can injure or distress you—makes the repast doubly comfortable and satisfactory. This supreme confidence you have when the food is raised with

ROYAL Baking Powder Absolutely Pure

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There can be no comforting confidence when eating alum baking powder food. Chemists say that more or less of the alum powder in unchanged alum or alum salts remains in the food.

WHY HORSES ARE VICIOUS

A writer in one of your recent issues says: "The fact of a horse showing viciousness in the stable is most generally the result of their tempers being spoiled by wrong or bad treatment at some time or other, and it is nearly always the fault of the attendant and but rarely that of the horses, barring the case of aged stallions, if the latter develop any real viciousness."

"We think that any one who has had extended, actual and practical experience with horses, and has made them a study, will readily agree that no horse was ever born with a naturally vicious disposition. Of course we all know that there are horses with different disposition and characteristics, just as well as there are different dispositions, temperaments and characteristics in human beings. We think a horse has intelligence corresponding to man and that a horse reasons as a man does to a certain extent."

No horse was ever foaled with a vicious, man-eating disposition. I will defy any one to produce or show a case of that kind. We have seen many vicious, ugly horses, but have yet to find one whose disposition could not be traced to wrong, harsh treatment, and his temper spoiled by some cruel, ignorant attendant. It is just as natural for a horse to resent the ill-treatment of a vicious, man-eating attendant as it is for a boy to resent the kicks and cuffs of his parent or employer.

Muscle and kindness have charms to soothe a horse as well as a human being.

We have many cases where the most vicious, ugly, man-eating horses unres and geldings as well as stallions, have been cured of their vicious propensities by kind, gentle, yet firm treatment. No doubt some horses inherit their nervous, high-strung temperament from their ancestors, and by harsh treatment they naturally become vicious.—Kentucky Farm and Breeder.

Between 1880 and 1900 NEGRO illiteracy in Kentucky diminished 30.2 per cent; in the same time WHITE illiteracy decreased 9.1 per cent. Percentage of illiteracy of total voting population 18. Rank of Kentucky on this basis 33. Percentage of illiteracy of white voters 13.9. Rank of Kentucky on this basis 46. Percentage of illiteracy of native white voters of native parentage 15.5. Rank of Kentucky on this basis 49. There are thirty-eight counties in Kentucky in which the percentage of illiterate white voters is twenty or more. In eight of these the percentage is thirty or more, and in three it is thirty-five.

In some of these counties, therefore, every 5th white voter, in others every 4th white voter, and in some every 3rd white voter, as he steps into the voting booth, must look at the picture to know how to vote!

Keep close watch of the papers that your young folks read. The foulest poison in all the world is that from a bad paper.

If you think of buying a farm, look up the public records to see if its title is all clear. Many men have lost heavily by not attending to this

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WHAT OTHERS ARE DOING FOR GOOD ROADS

The question of State aid for the building of good highways, which is being initiated in Kentucky, and is so popular among the people, is no new thing. Many of the States have already adopted it and where it has been once put in execution it has worked so admirably that the appropriations have been increased from year to year and in no single instance has been abandoned. One paper has taken the trouble not only to find out and investigate the law on this subject but has collected information as to what various States are doing. The following information is quite important for those who are interested in this subject of good roads:

New York contributes 50 per cent of the cost of roads. Last year the appropriation exceeded \$3,000,000 in addition.

California contributes the entire cost of building State highways. Colorado does the same thing.

Massachusetts pays the entire cost, but the counties are required to refund one-half with interest at 6 per cent within six years after the road is completed.

Ohio 25 per cent by the State and 50 per cent by the counties. 15 per cent on the township and 10 per cent on the owners of the abutting property.

Pennsylvania 75 per cent by the State, one-eighth by the county and one-eighth by the township.

Rhode Island pays the entire cost provided the road is not wider than fourteen feet.

Washington 100 per cent on State roads, 50 per cent on State aid roads. New Jersey contributes one-third of the cost.

In Virginia no money is appropriated but State convicts are furnished to the counties for road work.

In Connecticut the State pays two-thirds of the cost in towns having a taxable value of over \$1,000,000, and three-fourths of the cost where towns have less than \$1,000,000 valuation.

In Illinois the State highway commission furnishes crushed rock, road machinery and tools, drain tiles and culvert pipes.

In Iowa road material is furnished free of charge to counties except for transportation.

Maine contributes from \$250 to \$1000 per mile according to certain standards.

There are a number of other States granting State aid to this splendid purpose but the above will show the trend of the most progressive.

A subscriber sends in his dollar and says: "I like your paper better than any paper I have taken in a long time in fact a little better than any \$1.00 paper." Thanks! It is a great comfort to the men who are getting out The Citizen to hear once in a while that some one is pleased with their work. Also, the paper needs the dollars of its subscribers, and would be mighty glad to hear from other people who have not renewed.